REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF

MYSORE

FOR THE YEAR

1947-48

(Ending 30th June 1948)

Karnataka State Archives,
(Departmental Library)
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PREFATORY NOTE

THE Report contains a detailed account of the work of the various Departments of Government. Figures shown within brackets in the body of the Report indicate those of the previous year.

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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF MYSORE

FOR THE YEAR

1947-48

CHAPTER I—GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

(i) Tours and Engagements of His Highness the Maharaja.

1. His Highness the Maharaja spent the first half of the year at the Capital, and toured in Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur, Hassan, Shimoga and Mysore Districts between January and June 1948.

2. The year witnessed important political and constitutional changes in the country. So far as Mysore was concerned the noteworthy events were the lapse of Paramountcy and the consequent abolition of the British Residency, and the inauguration of far-reaching constitutional reforms by His Highness' gracious Proclamation of the 29th October 1947.

3. His Highness participated in the following functions during the year :—

1. Swearing-in Ceremony of the new Ministers at the Mysore Palace on 29th October 1947.

2. Opening of the Mysore State Village Officers' Conference at Mysore on 3rd January 1948.

3. Opening of the Tuberculosis Sanatorium at Bangalore on 30th January 1948.

4. Opening of the Ayurvedic and Unani Hospital at Bangalore on 30th January 1948.

5. Opening of the General Hospital at Tumkur on 30th January 1948.

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6. Laying of the Foundation Stone of the Girls Orphanage and Industrial School at Tumkur on 30th January 1948.

7. Presiding over a public meeting at the Bangalore Olympic Stadium in memory of the demise of Mahatma Gandhi on 12th February 1948.

8. Opening of the Crawford Hospital at Saklespur on 20th February 1948.

9. Laying of the Foundation Stone of the Municipal High School at Saklespur on 20th February 1948.

10. Switching-on Power at Jog on 21st February 1948.

11. Presiding over the School Day of the Ursu Boarding School and Laying the Foundation Stones of the Sri Vidya Ganapati Temple and Veeraraj Urs Hostel in the school premises on 17th March 1948.

12. Laying of the Foundation Stone of the bridge across the Kabbini river near Thumbasoge, Heggaddevanakote Taluk, on 23rd May 1948.

13. Attestation Parade at Bangalore on 30th June 1948 and

14. Opening of the Sri Unnamulai Maternity Home at Bangalore on 30th June 1948.

Tours of the Dewan and the Ministers.

Dewan.

4. *Rajamantrachinthamani Diwan Bahadur* SIR A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIAR, K.C.S.I., DEWAN OF MYSORE.

12th July 1947 to 2nd August 1947.	Proceeded to Delhi to attend the Constituent Assembly Meetings.
14th August 1947 ...	Visit to Devanahalli and back—Inspection.
17th August 1947 to 29th August 1947.	Proceeded to Delhi on Government business.
30th January 1948 to 31st January 1947.	Visit to Tumkur and back in connection with His Highness the Maharaja's Tour.
14th February 1948 to 27th April 1948.	Proceeded to Bombay *en route* to Geneva to attend the meetings of the International Maritime Conference and the International Freedom of Press Conference held at Geneva.

11th May 1948 to 13th May 1948.	Visit to Banasandra and back—Inspection of Bellara Gold Mines.
17th June 1948 to 26th June 1948.	Proceeded to Delhi on Government business.

SRI K. C. REDDY, B.A., B.L.

Chief Minister.

5. After assumption of office in October 1947, the Hon'ble Chief Minister toured for altogether 64 days during the period ending 30th June 1948, spending the remaining 187 days in Headquarters. Tours outside the State accounted for 20 out of these 64 days and 14 out of these twenty days were spent in Delhi. Except for two days in March 1948, the rest of the period spent in Delhi was in connection with the Food Ministers' Conference, which met once at the beginning of November 1947 and again in the last week of April 1948. He went to Madras on the 10th of February 1948 to bring the sacred ashes of, Mahatmaji and returned the following day. Between 13th and 19th March 1948, he visited Vizagpatam, Nagpur, Wardha, Allahabad, Calcutta and Hyderabad halting in Delhi for two days on his way back, the main object of this journey being to attend the Indian States Development Conference at Calcutta.

6. Of the forty-four days spent on tour within the State, during the period, Mysore claimed as many as 12 days, Kolar, Shimoga, and Tumkur Districts accounted respectively for nine, six and five days. Bangalore and Mandya Districts shared four days each and Hassan and Chitaldrug Districts followed with two days and one day respectively.

SRI H. C. DASAPPA, B.A., LL.B.

Minister for Finance and Industries.

7. The Minister for Finance and Industries toured in Chennarayapatna, Hole-Narsipur, Arkalgud, Hassan, Saklespur and Belur Taluks in Hassan District, Krishnarajanagar, Hunsur, Hegaddevankote, Nanjangud and T.-Narasipur Taluks in Mysore District, Sagar, Shimoga and Thirthahalli Taluks in Shimoga District, Chiknaikanahalli, Tiptur and Gubbi Taluks in Tumkur District and Challakere, Harihar and Davangere Taluks in Chitaldrug District. The questions of development of rural and cottage industries where they were already in existence and the

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starting of new industries where possibilities were available were tackled in most of the places he visited and also the regionalisation and conservation of the State Forests.

8. The Minister visited New Delhi twice, (1) as a State Delegate to the All-India Industrial Conference held in December 1947, and (2) to discuss with the Officers of the Government of India problems relating to Excise Duty, in January 1948. In March 1948 he attended the Constructive Workers' Conference held at Wardha and participated in the discussions.

9. The Minister presided over a meeting of the Forest Officers and non-officials held at Shimoga in December 1947 to discuss questions relating to Timber Movement Control. He presided over the Silver Jubilee Celebrations of the Mysore Iron and Steel Works held on the 18th January 1948 and he opened the Forest Officers' Conference held at Tumkur during February 1948.

10. The Minister presided over the District Conference held at Shimoga in May 1948.

Sri K. T. Bhashyam, B.A., B.L.

Minister for Law and Labour.

11. During the year, the Hon'ble Minister for Law and Labour toured for 68 days in the interior of several districts of the State keeping in touch with the several Social, Educational and Labour Associations and the local people.

12. During the months of November 1947, April and May 1948, the Hon'ble Minister was invited by the Government of India to attend (1) the Asian Regional Labour Conference, (2) the Standing Labour Committee and Labour Conference and (3) the Labour Ministers' Conference respectively arranged by the Ministry of Labour at Delhi.

13. The Hon'ble Minister visited Trivellur (Madras Presidency) in January 1948 to preside over the Prize Distribution Ceremony organised by the Agricultural and Industrial Conference.

14. The Minister opened and presided over the District Conference of the Mandya District during May 1948.

SRI H. SIDDAIYA, B.A., LL.B.

Minister for Revenue and Public Works.

15. Since his assumption of office on the 24th October 1947, the Minister toured for 69 days covering the whole of Hassan district and parts of the remaining districts and inspected the progress of several public works and issued suitable instructions for the improvement of the existing and the speedy execution of sanctioned works. During his tours, the Minister conducted surprise inspections of some taluk offices and issued instructions for the expeditious disposal of darkhasts, takrar taktas, applications for grant of land improvement and takavi loans, applications for grant of subsidy to irrigation wells, etc.

16. In January 1948, the Minister attended the Annual Meeting of the Governing Body of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, held at Delhi.

17. In February 1948, the Minister presided over the Cattle Show and Prize Distribution Ceremony at Karighatta, Seringapatam taluk, Mudukatore, T.-Narsipur taluk Shimoga town, Civil Station, Bangalore, and over the Horticultural Show at Lalbagh, Bangalore City. He laid the Foundation Stone of the Middle School building at Giriyapur, Tarikere taluk, Rural High School and Veterinary Dispensary buildings at Ajjampur, Tarikere taluk. He also presided over the Mahatmaji's Day in Kudlur, Tarikere taluk and the anniversary of the Students' Union, Municipal High School, Tarikere.

18. In March 1948, he presided over the Chennapatna taluk Raiyats' Conference held at Nerlur and the Cattle Show and Prize Distribution Ceremony at Siddaganga, Tumkur taluk, Gubbi and Sugganahalli, Magadi taluk. He laid the Foundation Stone of the Kurubara Hostel at Nanjangud, performed the Opening Ceremony of Sri Maddaneswara Anathalaya at Kabballi, Gundlupet taluk and of Sri Mallikarjunaswamy temple at Mysore. At Mysore, he unveiled the portrait of Mahatmaji in Sowcar Kabballi Channabasappa's Veerasaiva Hostel. He also unveiled the portraits of Mahatmaji, Pandit Nehru and Subhas Chandra Bose in the Town Hall at Tumkur.

19. In April 1948, he presided over the Cattle Show and Prize Distribution Ceremony at Kankanhalli and Viduraswatha, Goribidnur taluk and over the Hebbal

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Agricultural College Hostel Day and the Agricultural School Day at Garudapalya, Malur taluk. He also presided over the meeting of the Mysore Agricultural and Experimental Union at Hessarghatta.

20. In May 1948, he presided over the Hassan District Conference at Hassan and the All-Mysore Gangamatastars' Conference at Bangalore and laid the Foundation Stone of the Kurubara Hostel at Hosdurga. He toured intensively in Hassan District and inspected the several public works and issued instructions for the speedy execution of works.

21. In June 1948, he performed the Opening Ceremony of the Karnataka Sangha and the Veerasaiva Students' Home at Kadur and of the Ayurvedic Hospital at Yellambalase, Kadur taluk. He laid the Foundation Stone of the Municipal High Schools at Nyamathi, Honnali taluk and at Chennagiri. The Switch-on Ceremony of the Chennagiri town electrification scheme was also performed by him.

Sri T. Mariappa, B.A., LL.B.

Home Minister.

22. The Hon'ble Home Minister toured in parts of Bangalore District in the month of November 1947. In December 1947, he toured intensively parts of Bangalore, Kolar, Mysore and Mandya Districts; distributed prizes to the winners in the Cattle Show at Madapura, Heggadevankote Taluk, and inspected the electric power stations both at Sivasamudram and Shimsha.

23. In January 1948, the Minister visited Chikballapur and presided over the Rashtriya Seva Dal Rally; left Bangalore to Delhi to attend the Conference of Ministers in charge of the portfolio of the refugee problem and to discuss matters connected with defence, police and communications.

24. During February 1948, he toured parts of Bangalore and Mysore Districts and performed the opening ceremony of the South Indian Plywood Factory at Mysore. In March 1948, the Minister toured parts of Mandya and Mysore Districts; laid the Foundation Stone of the primary school at Thuruganur; performed the opening ceremony of a middle school in Attahally, Mandya District and presided

over the Union Day Celebration of the High Schools, Seringapatam and Nanjangud.

25. In April 1948, the Minister presided over the Annual Day Celebrations of Krishnarajendra Mill Workers' Association at Mysore; opened the Rural Welfare Centre Village Panchayet Conference and presided over the Railway Officers' Conference at Mysore.

26. The Minister presided over the District Conference at Chikmagalur on 16th May 1948.

SRI R. CHENNIGARAMIAH.

Minister for Local Self-Government.

27. The Minister for Local Self-Government attended the function of the Swearing-in Ceremoney at the Palace in Mysore on the 29th October 1947. On the 1st November 1947, he participated in the Independence Day Celebrations at Tumkur and visited Sira. In the latter part of the month, he toured in the Dodballapur, Magadi, Channapatna and Closepet taluks of Bangalore District. In December 1947, he visited Nanjangud in connection with the high level reservoir (water-supply) scheme to the town and toured in the taluks of Periyapatna and Krishnarajanagar in Mysore District. On the 25th December 1947, the Minister presided over the annual Cattle Show organised by the Chikmagalur Municipal Council at Chikmagalur and distributed prizes. He also presided over the Kadur District Adikarnataka Conference at Chikmagalur.

28. On 1st January 1948, he presided over the Prize Distribution Ceremony at the Cattle Show held at Upparahalli in Hoskote Taluk, and during the month, he inspected Kolar, Malur, Mulbagal and Bowringpet taluks of Kolar District. At Chikballapur, the Minister declared open a temple for Harijans on the 25th January 1948.

29. He visited Sira on the 16th February 1948 on his way to Harihar where he examined the question of the improvement of water-supply arrangements to the town. On the 22nd February 1948, he presided over the Depressed Classes Conference at Malvalli. He inspected the Electric Power Stations, both at Sivasamudram and Shimsha, and presided over the Mandya District Depressed Classes Conference at Krishnarajapet. In the first week of March 1948, the Minister went to Madras for consultations and discussions

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with the Government of Madras on matters relating to the reorganization and better administration of local bodies and the amelioration of the Depressed Classes in the State. At Nelamangala, he presided over the Adikarnataka Conference on the 10th March 1948. During the month, he visited the Depressed Class localities at Yelandur, Santhemaranahalli, Chamarajanagar and Gundlupet and issued suitable instructions as to the lines on which the amelioration work had to be carried on. In the latter part of March, he made an intensive tour in the Taluks of Koratagere, Madhugiri and Pavagada; and at Taggihalli, the Minister opened an Elementary School.

30. On the 5th April 1948, the Minister presided over the Chitaldrug District Harijan Conference at Davangere. From the 21st to 25th April 1948, he visited Mysore in connection with the visit of His Excellency the Governor-General (Lord Mountbatten) of India. From 28th to 30th April 1948, he toured in the Shimoga District, visiting Sorab, Shikarpur, Shiralkoppa, Sagar and Jog. On the 1st May 1948, he inspected the Jog Power Scheme at Jog and at Hirebhasgar. In the middle of the month, he toured in the taluks of Goribidnur, Bagepalli, Chintamani and Sidlaghatta of Kolar District, and presided over the Kolar District Conference on the 15th and 16th. On the 16th afternoon, the Minister conferred with important officers of the District and instructed them to give first priority to the question of the amelioration of the Depressed Classes. On the 23rd May 1948, he attended the function of the laying the Foundation-Stone of the Kapila bridge at Thumbasoge by His Highness the Maharaja.

31. In June 1948, he inspected Bellavi in Tumkur District and declared open a High School at Koratagere. During the close of the month, he inspected the Hindustan Aircraft Sanitary Board area.

JANAB MAHMOOD SHARIFF, B.A., LL.B.

Minister for Public Health and Excise.

32. The Minister for Public Health and Excise as sumed office on 24th October 1947. He made detailed inspection tours of Mysore, Hassan and Chikmagalur Districts and visited also parts of other districts, like Tumkur, Sira, Bellara Gold Mines, Nelamangala, Channa-

patna, Magadi, Anekal, Mandya, Seringapatam, Chitaldrug, Kolar Gold Fields and Shimoga. GENERAL

33. He presided over the District Conference at Mysore.

SRI D. H. CHANDRASEKHARAIYA, B.A., LL.B.

34. After assumption of office on the 24th of October 1947, the Minister went to Mysore to take the oath of office before His Highness the Maharaja on the 29th instant along with the other Hon'ble Ministers. During his stay there, he addressed some public meetings and students' gatherings. Minister for Education.

35. In connection with the celebration of "Responsible Government Day," he toured in the Mandya District on 1st and 2nd of November 1947 and explained the significance of the new set-up to the people. On 23rd November 1947 he visited the Basic Education Training Centre at Huttanahalli and distributed the certificates to the teacher-trainees. From 27th to 30th November 1947, he stayed in Mysore City, inspected the educational institutions, opened the Children's Book Exhibition, presided over the Variety Entertainment arranged by the Vanitha Sevasadan, laid the Foundation Stone of the building to be constructed by the Vanitha Sevasadan and inaugurated a Children's Recreation Centre in Manuvana Park.

36. On 28th, 29th and 30th of December 1947, he attended the 23rd Session of the All-India Educational Conference held at Rewa and the occasion was used to discuss educational problems with the educationists who had gathered there.

37. On the invitation of the Ministry of Education, Government of India, he participated in the Educational Conference held at New Delhi on 16th, 17th and 18th January 1948. During his stay there, several educational institutions, including Lady Irwin College, Delhi, Polytechnic and National Archives, were visited.

38. From 13th to 18th of February 1948, an intensive tour was undertaken in Chitaldrug District. Arriving at Davangere on the 14th, he opened the 17th Annual Conference and General Body Meeting of the Mysore State Educational League and also took part in a number of

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public functions. After receiving an address from the Municipal Council, Davangere on the 15th morning, he proceeded to Harihar where he unveiled the portrait of Mahatma Gandhi in the Municipal High School. Returning to Davangere he laid the Foundation Stone of the building of the Nursery School run by St. Paul's Convent. On the 15th instant he toured in Jagalur Taluk and on his return to Davangere, he presided over the Prize Distribution Ceremony of the Sports Association and inaugurated the D.R.M. College Union. Next day he went to Chitaldrug and returned to Bangalore on the 18th instant.

39. A further tour in the Chitaldrug District was performed from 4th to 9th of March 1948. Commencing on the 4th March he passed through Hiriyur and other places and reached Chitaldrug the same evening. After visiting some hostels on the 5th morning, he proceeded to Holalkere taluk and then to Hosadurga taluk. On the 6th March, a number of interior villages in Hosadurga taluk were visited and at Hosadurga Town itself the portrait of Mahatma Gandhi was unveiled at the Middle School and addresses from local Municipal Council and Kurubara Hostel were also received. He returned to Chitaldrug *via* Jankal and Thalya. On the 7th and 8th March Challakere and Molakalmuru taluks were covered before coming back to Chitaldurg *via* Naikanahatti and Thuruvanur. He left for Bangalore the next day.

40. On 27th March 1948 he presided over the Adult Education Conference held at Closepet.

41. With a view to make arrangements for the training of teachers, he visited Uttanahalli Camp with the Hon'ble the Chief Minister on the 12th April 1948.

42. In connection with the visit of their Excellencies the Governor-General of India and the Countess Mountbatten of Burma, he went to Mysore on the 21st April 1948 and stopped there till the 24th instant. During this time he went to Devanur in Nanjangud taluk, presided over the Anniversary of the Women's Intermediate College Union and on his way back to Bangalore, addressed a gathering of teachers at Channapatna.

43. A tour in Shimoga District was undertaken from 9th to 12th of May 1948. Proceeding to Bhadravathi on the 10th May, he opened the Middle School building

received an address from the local Municipal Council, visited schools and industrial concerns and unveiled the portrait of Mahatma Gandhi at the request of the Ladies' Association. At Shimoga, he inspected the Intermediate College and laid the Foundation Stone of the District Scout Council building the same day. On the 11th May, he proceeded to Shikarpur and then to Shiralkoppa, where She laid the Foundation Stone of the Municipal High School. From there he went to Anavatti, where he presided over the anniversary of the General Hostel. Passing through Sagar and Sorab taluks he reached Jog the same evening. He returned to Bangalore the next day *via* Tarikere and Birur.

44. He went to Tumkur to preside over the District Conference on the 15th and 16th of May 1948. The occasion was used to visit Schools, Colleges and Hostels and the portrait of Sri Basaveswara was also unveiled in the Sri Jagadguru Jayadeva Veerasaiva Hostel.

45. On 17th May 1948, he visited the Congress Sevadal Training Camp at Dodballapur and addressed the trainees. He went to Mysore on 23rd May to preside over the Exhibition Committee Meeting.

46. On the 27th June 1948, he went to Chitaldrug to open the New Intermediate College On 28th June 1948, a visit was paid to Mandya to make arrangements for starting the Intermediate College there.

47. During the tours, both towns and interior villages were visited, educational institutions were inspected, representations were heard and public meetings were addressed. Out of 250 days covered by the period, 39 days were spent on tours inside the State, 15 days outside the State on duty, 191 days at the Headquarters and five days on leave.

Rajasevasakta SRI P. SUBBARAMA CHETTY.

48. The Hon'ble Minister for City Municipalities and Muzrai, toured for 28 days in the State in order to get first-hand information of the Muzrai Institutions in general and Sericulture in particular, among other things. He toured for about 10 days outside the State.

Minister for City Municipalities and Muzrai.

49. During October 1947, he presided over the Independence Day celebrations at Chikmagalur. In November 1947, the Minister toured in Chitaldrug District, inspected Sri Harihareswaraswami temple at Harihar and many of the Joint-Stock Companies at Davanagere and inaugurated the All-India Arya Vysya Mahasabha Conference at Anakapalle, Vizagapatam District, Madras Presidency.

50. In December 1947, as Minister-in-charge of Sericulture, he attended, on behalf of Mysore State, the All-India Sericultural Conference held under the august presidentship of the Hon'ble Sri Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukerjee, Minister in charge of Industry and Supply, Government of India. In January 1948, as Minister in charge of Muzrai, he inspected the Mysore State Charities at Sri Tirumalai, Thirupathi.

51. In March 1948, the Minister toured in Hassan and Tumkur Districts for five days and also visited Sri Subramanya Temple at Subramanya, South Canara. At Hulihalli (Tiptur Taluk), he presided over the Harijan Conference.

52. He had the pleasure of distributing prizes to the best cattle-owners at the Cattle Shows held in Ghati Subramanya, Talakailakonda (Kolar) and Holenarasipur.

(ii) Political.

53. The surplus revenue of the Mysore Assigned Tract for the year 1946-47 due to the State was Rs. 85,98,286. From this, an amount of Rs. 11,312, representing excess payment for 1945-46 was adjusted and the balance of Rs. 85,86,975 was credited to the Dewan's Deposit Account with the Imperial Bank of India, Bangalore on the 30th March 1948.

54. For the year 1947-48, no payment was made towards Subsidy.

CHAPTER II—PROTECTION.

(i) The Mysore Representative Assembly.

55. The Dasara Session of the Representative Assembly commenced on the 11th December 1947 and lasted for eleven days. The Budget Session of the Assembly commenced on the 26th May 1948 and concluded on the 11th June 1948. The total number of bills, the general principles of which were approved during the Dasara Session of the Assembly, 1947, was 14. These were :—

1. The Mysore Motor Vehicles and Road Traffic (Amendment) Bill.
2. The Mysore District Boards (Amendment) Bill.
3. The Mysore Trade Marks (Amendment) Bill.
4. The Insurance (Amendment) Bill.
5. The Mysore Factories (First Amendment) Bill.
6. The Mysore Factories (Second Amendment) Bill.
7. The Payment of Wages Bill.
8. The Coconut Cess (Amendment) Bill.
9. The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill.
10. A Bill to amend the Specific Relief Act, 1877.
11. The Mysore Co-operative Societies Bill.
12. The Minor Tank Restoration Bill.
13. The Mysore Temple Entry Authorisation Bill.
14. The Mysore Shops and Establishments Bill.

56. The total number of bills the general principles of which were approved by the Budget Session of the Assembly was 24. These were :—

1. The Civic Guards (Amendment) Bill.
2. The Matches (Excise Duty) (Amendment) Bill.
3. The Tobacco Excise Duty (Amendment) Bill.
4. The Vegetable Product (Excise Duty) (Amendment) Bill.
5. The Betel-nuts, Coffee and Tea (Excise Duties) (Amendment) Bill.
6. The Central Excises and Salt (Amendment) Bill.
7. The Provident Funds (Amendment) Bill.
8. The Mysore Electricity (Amendment) Bill.
9. The Mysore Prevention of Cow Slaughter Bill
10. The Mysore Prevention of Animal Sacrifices Bill.

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11. The Mysore District Boards (Amendment) Bill.
12. The Mysore District Boards (Second Amendment) Bill.
13. The Mysore Sugar Factory Sugarcane Cess Bill.
14. The Mysore Maintenance of Public Order Bill.
15. The Mysore Sales Tax Bill.
16. The Mysore Income-Tax (Amendment) Bill.
17. The Prevention of Corruption Bill.
18. The Mysore Prohibition Bill.
19. The Mysore Minimum Wages Bill.
20. The Mysore Employees' State Insurance Bill.
21. The Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Bill.
22. The Mysore Aided Institutions (Prohibition of Transfers of Property) Bill.
23. The Mysore District Boards (Amendment) Bill.
24. The Mysore Hindu Sagotra Marriages Validation Bill.

The last two were non-official Bills.

Questions.

57. Two hundred and eighty-nine questions were admitted at the two sessions and replies were furnished in regard to 254.

Representations.

58. One hundred and eighty-one representations were admitted, of which twenty-two were taken up for discussion.

Resolutions.

59. Two hundred and ten resolutions were admitted, of which eight were discussed.

General.

60. In the December Session, 1947, a bye-election was held to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Sri D. H. Chandrasekharaiya to the Constituent Assembly of India and Sri K. Hanumanthaiya was elected. In the Budget Session, May-June 1948, a condolence resolution on the demise of Mahatma Gandhi and a congratulatory resolution on the appointment of Sri C. Rajagopalachari as the first Indian Governor-General were passed.

(ii) The Mysore Legislative Council.

61. The January Session of the Legislative Council met on Monday the 5th January 1948 and concluded on Tuesday the 13th January 1948. The Budget Session of the Legislative Council commenced on the 16th June 1948 and concluded on the 6th July 1948.

PROTECTION.

62. The following 37 Bills were passed during both the Sessions :—

1. The Payment of Wages Bill.
2. The Mysore Shops and Establishment Bill.
3. The Mysore Factories (First Amendment) Bill.
4. The Mysore Factories (Second Amendment) Bill.
5. The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill.
6. Bill to amend the Specific Relief Act, 1877.
7. The Code of Criminal Procedure (Second Amendment) Bill.
8. The Mysore Trade Marks (Amendment) Bill.
9. The Insurance (Amendment) Bill.
10. The Mysore Coconut Cess (Amendment) Bill.
11. The Mysore Temple Entry Authorisation Bill.
12. The Mysore Motor Vehicles and Road Traffic (Amendment) Bill
13. The Mysore District Boards (Amendment) Bill.
14. A Bill to amend the Removal of Civil Disabilities Act, 1943.
15. The Hindu Inter-caste Marriage Validation Bill.
16. The Civic Guards (Amendment) Bill.
17. The Matches (Excise Duty) (Amendment) Bill.
18. The Tobacco (Excise Duty) (Amendment) Bill.
19. The Vegetable Product (Excise Duty) (Amendment) Bill.
20. The Betel-nuts, Coffee and Tea (Excise Duties) (Amendment) Bill.
21. The Central Excises and Salt (Amendment) Bill.
22. The Provident Funds (Amendment) Bill.
23. The Mysore Electricity (Amendment) Bill.
24. The Mysore Prevention of Cow Slaughter Bill.
25. The Mysore Prevention of Animal Sacrifices Bill.
26. The Mysore District Boards (Amendment) Bill.
27. The Mysore District Boards (Second Amendment) Bill.
28. The Mysore Sugar Factory Sugarcane Cess Bill.
29. The Mysore Maintenance of Public Order Bill.
30. The Mysore Sales Tax Bill.
31. The Mysore Income-Tax (Amendment) Bill.
32. The Prevention of Corruption Bill.
33. The Mysore Prohibition Bill.
34. The Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Bill.
35. The Mysore Co-operative Societies Bill.

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36. The Mysore Minor Tank Restoration Bill.
and 37. The Mysore Hindu Sagotra Marriages Validation Bill.

63. The following five Bills were referred to Select Committees :—

1. The Minor Tank Restoration (Amendment) Bill.
2. The Mysore Co-operative Societies Bill.
3. The Mysore Minimum Wages Bill.
4. The Mysore Employees' State Insurance Bill. and
5. The Mysore Aided Institutions (Prohibition of Transfers of Property) Bill.

Questions.

64. Three hundred and nine questions—both starred and unstarred—were admitted. Answers were furnished in regard to 183.

Resolutions.

65. Out of seventy-four resolutions that were tabled, five were discussed and withdrawn,

66. In the January Session of the Legislative Council, the following special resolutions were passed :—

(1) to convey the grateful thanks of the House to His Highness the Maharaja for having graciously conceded the principle of Responsible Government in the State ;

(2) to congratulate the Mysore Congress and the people of Mysore on their achievement of full Responsible Government under the *aegis* of His Highness the Maharaja ;

and (3) to appeal to Mahatma Gandhi not to embark upon the fast.

67. Resolutions to convey sincere condolences to the families of those that lost their lives in the struggle for the attainment of Responsible Government in the State and on the sad demise of (1) Dr. T. C. M. Royan, M.D., (2) Sri K. C. Subbanna and (3) Janab Gulam Ahmed Kalami were passed by the Council.

68. In the Budget Session of the Legislative Council, condolence resolutions in respect of the demise of (1) Mahatma Gandhi, (ii) *Shafiq-ul Mulk* Mohammed Abbas Khan and (iii) *Lokasevasakta Rao Bahadur* B. K. Garudachar were passed by the Council.

69. A congratulatory resolution offering the felicitations of the House to His Excellency Sri C. Rajagopalachari on his assumption of Office as the First Indian Governor-General of Free India was passed.

(ii) (a) Legislative Enactments.

The following paragraphs indicate the substance of the Acts which were passed into Law during the year 1947-48 :-

1. *The Insurance (Amendment) Act*, 1947, (*XVIII of* 1947).—This Act amends section 66 of the principal Act for the purpose of raising the maximum units of annuities and insurance from Rs. 50 and Rs. 500 to Rs. 100 and Rs. 900 respectively in respect of provident companies registered in Mysore. These maximum units are on a par with the corresponding units prevailing in the Provinces of India.

It repeals and replaces the Emergency Act XXXV of 1946, as continued by Act IX of 1947.

2. *The Mysore Factories (Amendment) Act*, 1947, (XIX *of* 1947).—Under this Act, the weekly and daily maximum units of working hours for perennial and seasonable factories have been reduced from 54 and 60 to 48 and 50 and from 10 and 11 to 9 and 10 respectively. It permits also payment of overtime, at a uniform rate of twice the ordinary rate instead of at two different rates as in the principal Act.

The other amendments are incidental. It repeals and replaces the Emergency Act, XXXVI of 1946, as continued by Act X of 1947.

3. *The Supplies, Services and Miscellaneous Provisions (Temporary Powers) Act*, 1947, (XX *of* 1947).—This Act provides for the continuance of certain rules made under the Defence of India Act, 1939, as applied to Mysore consequent on the expiry of that Act on 30th September 1946. These provisions relate to the various rationing and control orders then in existence and certain other allied matters.

It repeals and replaces the Emergency Act XXXVII of 1946 as continued by Act XI of 1947.

The Press and Registration of Books (Amendment) Act, 1947, (XXI of 1947).—Under this Act, every copy of every newspaper is required to contain the name of the Editor and two copies of every issue of a newspaper have to be delivered to Government.

It repeals and replaces theEmergency Act XXXVIII of 1946 as continued by Act XII of 1946)

PROTECTION

5. *The Mysore Trade Marks (Amendment) (Emergency Continuance) Act*, 1947, (XXII *of* 1947).— This Act continues the Emergency Act VII of 1947 for a further period of six months with effect from the 26th July 1947.

6. *The Retrocession (Applicatiou of Laws) Act, 1947, (XXIII of 1947)*.—This Act is intended to continue with certain modifications in the Retroceded Area all the laws which were in force in those areas immediately before the date of retrocession.

It has since been repealed and replaced by the Retroceded Area (Application of Laws) Act, 1948, (LVII of 1948).

7. *The Retrocession (Transitional Provisions) Act, 1947, (XXIV of 1947)*.—This Act provides for the continuance of suits, trials and appeals pending in the Civil and Criminal Courts of the Civil and Military Station. It provides also for the filing of appeals from decrees and judgments passed already but in respect of which no appeal has yet been filed and also makes the necessary transitional provisions in respect of income-tax and excess profits tax matters.

8. *The Retrocession (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1947, (XXV of 1947)*.—This Act is intended to recognise titles to immoveable properties granted by or derived from competent authorities prior to retrocession and to recognise the validity of all actions taken by competent authorities under the laws then in force.

9. *The Mysore District Boards (Amendment) (Emergency Continuance) Act*, 1947 (*XXVI of 1947*).—This Act continues the Emergency Act VI of 1947 for a further period of six months with effect from the eleventh day of August 1947.

10. *The Retrocession (Application of Laws) (Amendment) Act, 1947, (XXVII of 1947)*,—This Act in effect makes the provisions of the principal Act applicable to the Military Area, jurisdiction over which was retroceded with effect from the 14th August 1948.

11. *The Retrocession (Transitional Provisions) (Amendment) Act, 1947 (XXVIII of 1947)*.—This Act makes the provisions of the principal Act applicable to the Military Area, jurisdiction over which was retroceded with effect from the 14th August 1947.

12. *The Retrocession (Miscellaneous provisions) (Amendment) Act*, 1947, (*XXIX of* 1947).—This Act makes the provisions of the principal Act applicable to the Military area, jurisdiction over which was retroceded with effect from the 14th August 1947.

13. *The Bangalore Civil and Military Station Police Law (Amendment) Act*, 1947 (*XXX of* 1947).—This Act vests the administration of the police Forces in the retroceded area in the Inspector-General of Police in Mysore, thus enabling him to exercise general control over the police forces in the said area along with his powers over the police in the rest of the State.

14. *The Bangalore Municipal Law (Amendment) Act*, 1947, (*XXXI of* 1947).—Under section 83-A of the Bangalore Municipal Law, prior to retrocession, the Resident was vested with certain powers in notified areas to refuse or to grant permission to erect or re-erect a building, and on retrocession this power was vested in the Government. This amendment Act referred to above amends section 83A of the Bangalore Municipal Law, 1897 for empowering the Government to delegate all or any of its powers under this section to the District Magistrate for the retroceded area subject to the right of revision by the Government.

32. *The Mysore Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Act*, 1947, (*XXXII of* 1947).—This Act amends the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, as applied to the Retroceded Area for the purpose of introducing a uniform registration mark for vehicles liable to registration both for the Retroceded Area and the rest of Mysore. The registration mark "BAN" which was in vogue in the Retroceded Area was changed to "MYZ" or "MYX" as in Mysore.

33. *The Mysore Criminal Law (Amendment) (Emergency) Act*, 1947, (*XXXIII of* 1947).—Under this Act, power is vested in the Government to prohibit or regulate unlawful drilling or the wearing of unofficial uniforms or the carrying, use or disposal of arms or other weapons capable of being used as arms, or explosives or corrossive substances. The existing powers of curfew are supplemented by a self-contained provision and a provision relating to pre-censorship of specified items of news has also been included. Sabotage has been made an offence.

This Act was later repealed by Act XXXVII of 1947.

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34. *The Mysore Newspapers (Emergency) Act*, 1947, (*XXXIV of* 1947).—This Act makes it obligatory for new newspapers to obtain previous permission of Government before publication. It was later repealed by Act XXXVII of 1947.

35. *The Mysore Allied Forces (Exemption from Local Taxation) (Repealing) Act*, 1947, (XXXV of 1947).—This Act repeals the Mysore Allied Forces (Exemption from Local Taxation) Act, 1947 (XXXV of 1947) with effect from the 7th September 1947.

36. *The Insurance (Amendment) (Emergency Continuance) Act*, 1947 (*XXXVI of* 1947).—This Act continues the Insurance (Amendment) (Emergency) Act, 1947 for a further period of six months with effect from the 12th September 1947.

37. *The Mysore Criminal Law (Amendment (Emergency) and the Mysore Newspapers (Emergency) (Repealing) Act*, 1947 (*XXXVII of* 1947).—This Act repeals the Criminal Law Amendment (Emergency) Act, 1947 (XXXIII of 1947) and the Mysore Newspapers (Emergency) Act, 1947 (XXXIV of 1947) with effect from the 23rd October 1947.

38. *The Retroceded Area Control of Sale of Motor Vehicles Act*, 1947 (*XXXVIII of* 1947).—This Act provides for the control of the sale of motor vehicles in the Retroceded Area by prohibiting the sale, dismantling and removal outside Mysore of Motor vehicles without the permission of the prescribed authorities.

39. *The Retroceded Area Control of Sale of Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Act*, 1947 (*XXXIX of* 1947).—This amending Act incorporates certain penal provisions in the principal Act.

40. *The Civic Guards (Amendment) (Emergency) Act*, 1948 (*I of* 1948).—This Act provides for changing the nomenclature in the principal Act by substituting the words "Home Guards" for the words "Civic Guards" wherever they occur.

This Act was later repealed and replaced by Act XXXV of 1948.

41. *The Mysore Shops and Establishments Act*, 1948 (*II of* 1948).—This Act is intended to provide for the regulation of conditions of work in shops, restaurants, theatres and commercial and other establishments. The

benefits to the employees in such establishments contemplated are grant of holidays with wages, maintenance of sanitary conditions, in the premises of employment, fixation of hours of work, grant of sick leave, fixation of wage periods and similar other amenities.

42. *The Payment of Wages Act*, 1948 (*III of* 1948).—This Act provides for the fixation of periods in respect of which wages shall be payable and reduces the waiting period in the payment of wages to certain statutory units. It specifies the deductions which alone can be made in accordance with the several provisions of the Act. It also provides for the adjudication of claims arising out of deductions from wages or delay in payment of wages.

43. *The Mysore District Boards (Amendment) Act.* 1948 (*IV of* 1948).—This amending Act seeks to insert a definition of " Land Revenue " in the principal Act so as to make it clear that this expression includes water-rate also.

It repeals and replaces the Emergency Act of VI of 1947 as continued by Act XXXI of 1947.

44. *The Mysore Factories (First Amendment) Act*, 1948 (*V of* 1948).—This Act provides for the grant of holidays with pay for workers in factories. It confers on every adult worker and every child in perennial factories the benefit, after a year's service of ten consecutive days and fourteen consecutive days holidays, respectively.

45. *The Mysore Factories (Second Amendment) Act*, 1948 (*VI of* 1948).—The object of this measure is to provide for compulsory maintenance by owners of factories of canteen for the benefit of their workmen. It takes power to frame rules for the starting of an adequate canteen for the use of workers, in any specified factory where 100 workers are ordinarily employed.

46. *The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act*, 1948 (*VII of* 1948).—This Act is intended to incorporate Section 491 the Criminal Procedure Code of the Government of India, in the Mysore Code so as to give power to the High Court of Mysore to issue writs of *Habeas Corpus*.

47. *The Code of Criminal Procedure (Second Amendment) Act*, 1948 (*VIII of* 1948).—This Act proposes to omit the special provision embodied in the Criminal

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Procedure Code 1904 in respect of the trial of the European British subjects, European and Americans.

42. *The Removal of Civil Disabilities (Amendment) Act 1948, (IX of 1948).*—This amending Act prohibits discrimination against harijans in the matter of their entry into secular institutions such as refreshment rooms, restaurants, places of public entertainment, etc., and also in exercising any civil right or privilege.

43. *The Mysore Motor Vehicles and Road Traffic (Amendment) Act, 1948 (X of 1948).*—This amending Act prescribes penalty for contravention of section 77-B of the principal Act. Section 77-B of the Act prohibits the use of a motor vehicle in a public place unless there is a policy of insurance in respect of it.

44. *The Mysore Trade Marks (Amendment) Act, 1948 (XI of 1948).*—The main object of this amending Act is to enable the Government to enter into reciprocal arrangements with any Indian State or the Government of India in respect of registration of trade marks. It provides also for certain incidental matters such separation of the Trade Marks Registry from the patent office and the appointment of an Additional Registrar of Trade Marks.

45. *The Specific Relief (Amendment) Act, 1948 (XII of 1948).*—This Act vests power in the High Court to issue writs in the nature of *Mandamus.*

46. *The Mysore Hindu Inter-Caste Marriage Validation Act, 1948 (XIII of 1948).*- This Act seeks to recognise and place beyond doubt the validity of marriages among Hindus belonging to different castes or to different sub-divisions of the same caste.

47. *The Mysore Temple Entry Authorisation Act, 1948 (XIV of 1948).*—This Act is intended to remove disabilities imposed by custom and usage on certain classes of Hindus (known as excluded class) in respect of their entry into, and offering worship in any temple used as a place of public religious worship. It also empowers the Government to extend the provisions of their Act to any other temple or class of temples. Provision has been made for the punishment of any one who prevents a member of the excluded class from exercising the right conferred by the Act.

48. *The Mysore Maintenance of Public Order (Emergency) Act, 1948 (XV of 1948).*—This Act is intended

to meet any unforeseen contingency which might arise and threaten the public security or the maintenance of Law and Order. It vests power in the Government to prohibit unlawful drilling, or the carrying or use of arms or explosives. The other provisions relate to pre-censorship of specified items, of news control of processions and meetings.

The Act was later repealed and replaced by the Act LVIII of 1948.

49. *The Matches (Excise Duty) (Amendment) (Emergency) Act, 1948 (XVI of 1948).*—Under this Act, the rates of duty on matches have been enhanced with effect from the 29th February 1948, so as to bring them on a par with the rates of duty on matches which were similarly revised by the Government of India.

The Act was later repealed and replaced by Act XXXVIII of 1948.

50. *The Tobacco (Excise Duty) (Amendment) (Emergency) Act, 1948 (XVII of 1948).*—Under this Act, the rates of duty on certain varieties of unmanufactured tobacco have been enhanced and a duty on cigarettes has also been levied with effect from the 29th February 1948, in conformity with the similar changes effected by the Government of India.

The Act has since been repealed and replaced by the Act XXXIX of 1948.

51. *The Vegetable Product (Excise Duty) (Amendment) (Emergency) Act, 1948 (XVIII of 1948).*—Under this Act, the rate of excise duty on vegetable product has been enhanced from five rupees per hundred weight to seven rupees eight annas per hundred weight with effect from the 29th February 1948 in conformity with similar enhancement effected by the Government of India.

The Act has since been repealed and replaced by Act XL of 1948.

52. *The Betel-nuts, Coffee and Tea (Excise Duties) (Amendment) (Emergency) Act, 1948 (XIX of 1948).*—Under this Act, the excise duty on betel-nuts has been abolished and the duty on tea and coffee has been enhanced to four annas per pound with effect from the 29th February 1948 in conformity with similar changes effected by the Government of India.

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The Act was later repealed and replaced by Act XLI of 1948.

53. *The Central Excise and Salt (Amendment) (Emergency) Act*, 1948 (*XX of 1948*).—Under this Act, the rates of excise duty on matches, tobacco, vegetable product, etc., which are levied in the Retroceded Area have been revised so as to bring them on a par with similar rates obtaining in the rest of Mysore.

The Act was later repealed and replaced by the Act XLII of 1948.

54. *The Mysore Cocoanut Cess (Amendment) Act*, 1948 (*XXI of* 1948.)—This amending Act provides for crediting of the cess recovered in the State to the Cocoanut Improvement Fund constituted under the Indian Act. Provision has also been made to enable a party aggrieved by an order of assessment to apply to a District Judge for the cancellation or modification of the assessment instead of to Government.

55. *The Enquiry Committees Special Provisions (Emergency) Act*, 1948 (*XXII of* 1948).—This Act enables the Government to constitute any enquiry committee to which the provisions of the Act are applied by a Notification. The Committee will have the same powers to summon and enforce the attendance of witnesses and compel the production of documents as a Civil Court has under the Code of Civil Procedure. All information furnished to the Committee will be treated as confidential.

56. *The Insurance (Amendment) Act*, 1948 (*XXIII of* 1948).—This Act requires that an application for refund of deposits if the applicant is carrying on any insurance business in any province, be accompanied by a statement to that effect, in which case the court shall not order the return of any deposit unless it is satisfied that the liabilities of the applicant in the Provinces (in respect of the class of business concerned) has been satisfied or otherwise provided for.

It repeals and replace the Emergency Act XXII of 1947 continued by Act XXXVI of 1947.

57. *The Provident Funds (Amendment) (Emergency) Act*, 1948 (*XXIV of* 1948).—By virtue of this amending Act, power is taken to extend the provisions of the principal Act to Provident Funds established for the benefit of their employees by companies not registered in Mysore but which have places of business in Mysore, provided the companies had complied with the provisions of Section 277 of the Mysore Companies Act, 1938.

The Act has since been repealed and replaced by Act XLVII of 1948.

58. *The Enquiry Committees Special Provisions (Amendment) (Emergency) Act*, 1948 (*XXV of* 1948).—This amending Act purports to confer certain additional powers (which are vested in a court under certain provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code) on any enquiry committee constituted under the principal Act in respect of matters coming within its purview.

59. *The Mysore Labour (Amendment) (Emergency) Act*, 1948 (*XXVI of* 1948).—This Act is intended to define more clearly the rights of Labour associations in the matter of admission of honorary members. In respect of an association of employees in an industrial undertaking carried on by the Government, it is provided by the amending Act that the two honorary members to be admitted should not be any one other than Government servants.

60. *The Mysore Maintenance of Public Order (Amendment) (Emergency) Act*, 1948 (*XXVII of* 1948).—Under this Act, power is taken by the Government to declare any area to be protected area and to make orders for regulating the admission of persons to such area. It was later repealed and replaced by Act LVIII of 1948.

61. *The Mysore Motor Vehicles and Road Traffic Second (Amendment) (Emergency) Act*, 1948 (*XXVIII of* 1948).—This Act vests power in the Traffic Board to issue permits for running Motor vehicles for periods of less than one year. The Act is intended to give effect to the scheme of nationalisation of buses.

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62. *The Mysore Motor Vechicles and Road Traffic (Third Amendment) (Emergency) Act,* 1948 (*XXIX of* 1948).—This amending Act effects certain consequential changes in the principal Act, which has been extended to the Retroceded Area. It makes provision for the taking over by the Government of the taxation of motor vehicles in respect of the Retroceded Area and also for the payment of compensation to the Municipal Commission of that area, for the loss of revenue sustained by them.

63. *The Mysore Motor Vehicles and Road Traffic (Application to the Retroceded Area) (Emergency) Act,* 1948 (*XXX of* 1948).—This Act extends the Mysore Motor Vehicles and Road Traffic Act, 1944 (XXVII of 1944) to the Retroceded Area with effect from the 1st July 1948.

64. *The Mysore Income-tax and Excess Profits Tax (Application to the Retroceded Area) (Emergency) Act,* 1948 (*XXXI of* 1948).—This Act extends the Mysore Income-tax Act, 1923 and the Mysore Excess Profits Tax Act, 1946, to the Retroceded Area with effect from the 1st July 1948 and also makes certain consequential changes.

65. *The Mysore Excise (Application to the Retroceded Area) (Emergency) Act,* 1948 (*XXXII of* 1948).—This Act extends the Mysore Excise Act, 1901 and all Rules, Orders and Notifications made thereunder to the Retroceded Area.

66. *The Opium (Application to the Retroceded Area) (Emergency) Act,* 1948 (*XXXIII of* 1948).—This Act extends the opium Act, 1878 (I of 1878) as in force in Mysore, and all rules orders and Notifications made thereunder to the Retroceded Area.

(ii) (b) Rules and notifications under Enactments in force in Mysore.

70.—1. *News Print Control* (No. 4) *Order*, 1947.—A notification was issued publishing the various provisions of the News Print Control (No. 4) Order, 1947.

(No. C. 1427—C. 25-47-4, dated 4th November 1947.)

2. *The Mysore Manure Dealers Licensing Order*, 1947.—A notification was issued publishing several provisions of the Mysore Manure Dealers' Licensing Order, 1947.

(No. C. 1454—C.O. 21-47-3, dated 7th November 1947).

3. *Sugar and Sugar Products Control Order*, 1947.—A notification was issued prohibiting the export of Sugar and Sugar Products from the State, except under a permit granted by the Director of Food Supplies or an Officer authorised by him.

(No. S.D. 4157—C 22-47-16, dated 6th December 1947).

4. *Jaggery Control Order*, 1947.—A notification was issued prohibiting the export of Jaggery from Mysore State except under a permit granted by the Director of Food Supplies or an Officer authorised by him.

(No. S.D. 4172—C. 22-47-21, dated 6th December 1947.

5. *The Hoarding and Profiteering Foodgrains Prevention Order*, 1948.—A notification was issued prohibiting the hoarding of foodgrains more than the normal quantity allowed for consumption and sale at higher rates with a view to profiteer.

(No. S.D. 9938-C. 100-47-68, dated 1st June 1948.)

6. *The Cement Rationing Order*, 1948.—A notification was issued putting on a statutory basis the method of distribution of cement in vogue in the State.

(No. S.D. 10025—C. 47-47-1, dated 5th June 1948.)

7. *The Mysore Kerosene Control Order*, 1948.—A notification was issued prohibiting the possession and sale of kerosene oil to the public in the Mysore State except through licensed dealers at prices to be fixed from time to time.

(No. S.D. 10065—C. 21-47-147, dated 8th June 1948.)

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8. *The Bangalore Kerosene Control Order*, 1948.—A notification was issued prohibiting the possession and sale of kerosene oil to the public in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, except through licensed dealers at prices to be fixed from to time.

(No. S.D. 10087—C. 21-47-148, dated 8th June 1948.)

Constituent Assembly.

71. The Constituent Assembly of Mysore was set up as a result of the direction contained in the Proclamation of His Highness the Maharaja, dated 29th October 1947. Elections were held for filling up the seats in the Constituent Assembly and 76 members were elected to the body, the strength being fixed roughly on the basis of one representative for every lakh of the population.

72. During the period under review, the Constituent Assembly met on the following dates:—

First Session ... 7th and 8th April 1948.
Second Session ... 15th, 16th, 18th, 19th and 20th April 1948.
Third Session ... 6th, 7th, 8th and 10th May 1948.

73. The Inaugural Session was held at Sir Puttanna Chetty Town Hall, Bangalore, on the 7th April 1948 under the Chairmanship of Sri K. Chengalaraya Reddy, B.A., B.L., Chief Minister, who had been nominated as temporary Chairman by His Highness the Maharaja. Among those present, were distinguished persons including Ministers from Madras and Cochin and Judges of the Mysore High Court, besides prominent officials and non-officials The Chairman read out the message of His Highness the Maharaja and delivered his inaugural address. A number of messages wishing success to the Assembly received from all over India were read out. A resolution of condolence on the demise of Mahatma Gandhi was also passed by the House. During the same Session, Sri T. Subramanya, B.A., LL.B., was unanimously elected as President of the Constituent Assembly.

74. During the Second Session which met under the Chairmanship of the President, the Rules of Procedure for the Constituent Assembly were adopted. Sri G. Veerappa,

B.Sc., LL.B., Advocate, Davanagere, was unanimously elected as Deputy President of the Constituent Assembly.

75. During the third Session of the Constituent Assembly, the Resolution regarding the Aims and Objects was unanimously passed. This Resolution stated that Mysore should be an integral part of India and that the constitution of Mysore should be such as would be in consonance with the constitution of a Sovereign Democratic Republic adopted for India and that the Constitution should take the form of Constitutional Monarchy based upon the sovereignty of the people, His Highness the Maharaja being the upholder of the Constitution. The Budget estimates of the Constituent Assembly for the period ending June 1948 and resolutions regarding salary to the President, and honorarium to the Deputy President and travelling allowances to members to the Constituent Assembly and Committees were adopted.

Committees of the Constituent Assembly.

76. The following committees were set up by the Constituent Assembly and their deliberations were not concluded at the end of the official year:—

1. Fundamental Rights Committee,
2. Minority Rights Committee,
3. Steering Committee,
4. Staff and Finance Committee,
5. House Committee

and 6. Main Principles Committee.

(iii) Military.

77. The services of Brigadier N. V. Bal and Major T. Cherian were obtained for appointment as Chief Commandant and Staff Officer respectively with a view to their assisting in the reorganisation of the State Troops. Among the principal measures sanctioned during the year may be mentioned the new rates of pay to Officers and other ranks, revision of the rules governing the grant of leave, and the reinstatement of the I. N. A. personnel in the ranks which they would have got, had they continued in service in the State. Among the proposals to re-organise the Mysore

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State Troops, the more important are the equipping suitably of the Mysore Signals in order to increase their operational value, the extension and re-equipment of the Mysore G. T. Company and Workshop Section, raising of a Field Company and providing the Infantry Units with their own transport for lifting Unit weapons, ammunitions, equipment and stores.

78. The total strength of the Mysore State Troops including the 1st Battalion, Mysore Infantry, was 4,001. The strength included 336 Christians, 805 Muslims, 223 Brahmins and Rajputs, 112 Kshatriyas, 715 Mahrattas and 1,807 belonging to other castes and Communities. The Mysore State Troops were composed of three cavalry units, *viz.*, the Mysore Lancers, the Mysore Horse and the Cavalry Training Centre and four Infantry units, *viz.*, the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Battalions and the Mysore Infantry Training Centre. These units were organised on new peace establishments. A Boys' Unit consisting of 60 boys was under formation in place of Recruit Boys. The Second Battalion, Mysore Infantry, left the State during the year for service with the Indian Dominion Army. The Mysore Lancers and the 1st Battalion, Mysore Infantry, also left the State in May and June 1948.

79. A reward of a sum up to Rs. 5 was sanctioned by Government till the end of June 1948 to any person giving information leading to the apprehension of deserters. The control of the Hessarghatta Grass Farm was transferred to the Veterinary Department on 20th August 1947. The "Grow More Food" campaign which was undertaken as a war-time measure was taken up as a normal activity of the Department.

80. The question of revising the pension rules with reference to the revised scales of pay sanctioned during the year and the latest rules in the Indian Army was being considered.

81. The Military Adviser-in-Chief, Indian States Forces, visited the units in Bangalore during March 1948. The Hon'ble Minister for Defence, Government of India, visited the units in Bangalore on 11th May 1948 and inspected the 1st Battalion on parade. Three Attestation Parades were held during the year.

82. The military training in the units was carried out according to programme. One State Officer, one Indian Officer and 6 non-commissioned Officers attended various courses of instructions at the Indian Army Schools. Regimental cadres were conducted for training of the officers and other ranks of the Mysore State Troops, His Highness the Maharaja's Body Guard and His Highness the Maharaja's Own Infantry. Military training was given to the University students as usual. Military Training.

83. Recruitment operations were continued during the year and about 1,525 recruits were enlisted. Recruitment.

84. The total expenditure under the head "31 Army" during the year amounted to Rs. 39,60,029 (Rs. 34,43,397).

The Kunigal Stud Farm.

85. There were 6 stallions, 24 mares and 10 young stock at the beginning of the year. One stallion was purchased during the year and one was destroyed. Five foals were born during the year. The net realisation from the sale of four foals at Bombay was Rs. 11,104. Under the "Grow More Food" campaign, ragi and paddy crops were grown at the farm.

86. The receipt and expenditure of the farm was Rs. 50,670 and Rs. 1,12,224, respectively.

(iv) Police.

87. The sanctioned strength of the permanent police force was 1,703 officers and 8,664 constables as against 1,494 officers and 7,724 constables in the previous year. Strength.

88. The temporary staff consisting of 263 (331) officers and 956 (1,680) men of the Civil Police, was employed on work connected with the several internal security measures, working of control orders, food control operations, Special Branch and C. I. D., Police Training School, Railways and various other additional types of work.

89. The permanent force of the Provincial Reserve Police consisted of 455 officers and 2,456 men. The services of 38 officers and 173 constables were lent to other Armed Police Force.

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Departments of Government, private persons, and corporate bodies, as in previous years.

Recruitment.

90. During the year, 1,984 recruits were entertained as against 1,477 in the previous year.

Police Training Schools, Bangalore and Mysore.

91. There were 6 Assistant Superintendents of Police, 19 Probationary Sub-Inspectors, 46 Daffedars and 313 Police Constables on the rolls of the Police Training School, Bangalore. In the Police Training School, Mysore, 120 Constables were trained during the year.

Departmental punishments.

92. The percentage of departmental punishments of subordinate officers and men to actual strength was 7·9 (8·2) for absence without leave and 7·5 (7·8) for other offences. The percentage of black marks awarded was 9·3 (10·2). Five police constables were prosecuted under the Mysore Police Act.

93. Out of 9,629 police constables, 7,938 were literates. In order to increase the number of literates, the aid of the Adult literacy scheme was proposed to be enlisted.

Rewards.

94. A sum of Rs. 22,209 was given as rewards to police officers and men. In addition, a sum of Rs. 1,879 was given as rewards to 197 private persons.

Fire Fighting Units.

95. The Fire Brigade Units at Bangalore and Mysore tackled 69 fire accidents during the year. The total value of property that was subjected to risk and saved was estimated at seven lakhs of rupees, while the value of the property damaged during the fire accidents was one lakh of rupees.

Village Police.

96. There was, generally, close co-operation between the village police and the regular police in the prevention and detection of crime. Seventy-five village police officers were rewarded for good work. Village Vigilance Committees were functioning satisfactorily in all the districts. Their services were availed of in giving wide publicity to the detection of crime and in gathering intelligence regarding movements of criminals.

State of Crime.

97. There was a fall in the total number of cases of grave crime from 6,916 to 6,875. Grave disturbances and unsettled conditions gave an impetus to the commission of offences. Under special and local laws, including offences under public nuisance, there was also a decrease from 21,095 to 19,009 mainly due to the repealing of control orders.

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98. The total number of true cognizable cases under the Indian Penal Code was 7,733 (7,704). The number of serious offences against person and property was 2,486 (2,384). Five hundred and seventeen (437) heinous offences were reported during the year. The increase was mostly under house-breaking, theft and rioting. The number of murder cases rose from 130 to 144. Cognizable cases.

99. The total number of non-cognizable cases dealt with was 13,289, of which 7,864 ended in conviction and 2,888 in acquittal or discharge. After allowing for cases dismissed, compounded, withdrawn and struck off or otherwise dealt with by the Courts, there were 1,447 cases pending at the close of the year. Non-cognizable offences.

100. One hundred and fifty-two (221) cases were referred by the Magistrates for investigation under Section 202, Criminal Procedure Code, 390 (378) cases under Section 156 and 13 (14) cases under Section 144 or 145 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

101. The percentage of cases that ended in conviction to the total number of cases under the Penal Code disposed of during the year was 26·1. The percentage of lost property recovered was 33·6 (41·88). The number of bad characters registered was 132 (164). Detection and prevention of crime.

102. The movements of habitual criminals were closely watched, prompt information regarding the occurrence of crime being communicated to the C. I. D. and neighbouring stations by means of crime cards. History sheets of dangerous criminals were maintained.

103. The following statement gives the details of several kinds of unnatural deaths :— Accidental deaths.

	Cause.		*No. of deaths.*
1.	Accidental drowning	...	1,516
2.	Suicidal drowning	...	268
3.	Suicidal hanging	...	161
4.	Poisoning	...	3
5.	Burns	...	87
6.	Motor accidents	...	62
7.	Fall from height	...	152
8.	Crushed from weights	...	11
9.	Railway accidents	...	38
10.	Electric shock	...	...
11.	Lightning	...	6

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	Cause		No. of deaths
12.	Snake bite	...	105
13.	Wild beasts	...	23
14.	Other cases	...	400
	Total	...	2,832

Warrants.

104. The number of warrants pending execution at the close of the year was 97 (104).

Post-mortem Examination

105. Post-mortem Examination was conducted in 1,103 cases during the year.

Juveniles Smoking Act

106. In 405 cases, parents of juveniles were warned, as against 395 cases in the previous year. Three cases were launched under the Act and 2 of them ended in conviction.

Criminal Tribes.

107. There were 896 members of the Criminal Tribes on the roll at the close of the year.

Finger Print Bureau.

108. At the commencement of the year, there were 43,104 (40,935) finger print slips on record. Finger print slips of 2,716 (2,912) convicted persons included of 78 (59) slips of members of the criminal tribes were received for record. The number of slips eliminated from the records of the Bureau was 610 (802) leaving a balance of 45,210 (43,104) on record at the close of the year. Written opinions were furnished in 132 (93) cases.

Motor Vehicles Act.

109. The number of motor vehicles registered in Mysore State and in the Civil Area were 1,574 and 1,830, respectively. The number of accidents during the year was 413 (431). Five thousand, three hundred and sixty-six prosecutions were launched under the Motor Vehicles Act, of which 4,910 ended in conviction.

Civic and Home Guards.

110. The Civic Guard organisation was replaced by Home Guards during the year. The organisation has been started in almost all the Taluk Headquarters and a good number have volunteered themselves for undergoing training.

General.

111. Among the principal measures sanctioned during the year were:—

(i) Taking over of the administration of police of the Civil Area, Bangalore, from 26th July 1947, consequent on the retrocession of the Civil Area to the State;

(ii) Deputation of a Senior Superintendent of Police to undergo training in the Senior Officers' Detective Training Course at New Scotland Yard, Hendon;

(iii) The purchase of a Psycho-galvanometer at a cost of about Rs. 3,000 for the detection of Crime;

(iv) Sanction of an officer of the status of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police to assist the Inspector-General of Police;

and (v) Deputation of two Probationary Assistant Superintendents of Police for undergoing training at the Police Training School, Vellore.

The cost of the Police force under all heads was approximately Rs. 68,60,700. Cost of the Police Force.

(v) Extradition.

112. Thirty-five (35) persons were received from outside the State for trial in the several Courtsin the State. Including 10 persons whose cases were pending at the beginning of the year, 45 persons were under trial, of whom 23 persons were convicted, 10 persons were acquitted or discharged, leaving 12 persons awaiting trial at the close of the year.

113. Twenty-seven persons were surrendered from Mysore State under the Mysore Extradition Act during the year, of whom 18 persons were surrendered to Madras Presidency, 4 to Bombay Presidency and 3 to Coorg, one to Jodhpur State and one to the Military authorities of the Indian Dominion.

(vi) Criminal Justice.

114. There were 76 (78) Courts, exercising original criminal jurisdiction, including 7 (8) Courts of the Justices of the Peace.

115. The total number of offences reported was 35,915 (37,708). The number of persons brought to trial in the Magistrates' Courts was 67,105 (64,127) excluding 224 persons who were committed or referred to Sessions. Of the persons brought to trial, cases in respect of 55,349 (55,383) persons were disposed of. The number of persons Offences reported.

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convicted was 28,159 and the number of those acquitted or discharged was 22,422. Cases involving 11,756 persons were pending at the close of the year.

116. The number of persons brought to trial for offences punishable under Special and Local Laws was 33,264 (34,198). The cases against 30,616 persons were disposed of and 23,938 were convicted.

Bench Courts.

117. The Benches of Honorary Magistrates had before them 6,563 cases involving 7,343 persons and they disposed of 5,909 cases involving 6,534 persons.

Stipendiary Magistrates.

118. The number of cases disposed of by Stipendiary Magistrates was 31,111 (32,995) involving 59,639 (56,667) persons.

District Magistrates.

119. The District Magistrates disposed of 15 (75) cases involving 141 persons. One case was pending at the close of the year.

Sessions Courts.

120. Of the 109 cases, including 23 pending at the beginning of the year, involving 310 persons, that came up for trial in the Sessions Courts, 93 cases were disposed of.

Average duration of Cases.

121. The average duration of cases in the Bench Magistrates' Courts, in the Courts of District Magistrates and in the Sessions Courts was 45·1 (25·3), 38·8 (29·5) and 57·8 (61·4) days, respectively. In the Courts of Stipendiary Magistrates, the average duration of trials was 47·07 (38·8) days.

Appeals.

122. The appellate Courts subordinate to the High Court had for disposal 547 (592) regular appeals, involving 909 (1,101) persons. Of these, 467 appeals involving 775 persons were disposed of, leaving 80 appeals pending at the end of the year. In the Magistrates' Courts, out of 155 cases, including 23 pending at the beginning of the year, 122 cases were disposed of, leaving 33 pending at the close of the year. In the Sessions Courts, out of 392 cases, including 36 pending at the beginning of the year, 345 cases were disposed of during the year.

123. The total number of appeals for disposal by the High Court was 35 (28). The number of appeals disposed of was 31 (24). In 17 appeals, convictions and sentences were confirmed; in 5 appeals, the sentences were reduced or altered; in 8 appeals, the sentences were reversed; and in one appeal, the respondent was reported to be dead.

124. The average duration of appeals disposed of by the High Court was 78·35 (54·58) days. The average duration of regular appeals disposed of by Sessions Judges was 39·06 (44·7) days and that of the appeals disposed of by Magistrates was 55·1 (57·7) days.

Revision.

125. The Sessions Judges and District Magistrates had for disposal 303 (299) revision petitions; of these, they disposed of 242 (237) cases. The High Court disposed of 233 (283) revision petitions.

126. The number of cases referred to the High Court by Sessions Judges and District Magistrates or taken up by the High Court *suo motu* in revision was 32.

Reference to High Court.

127. Under Section 374 of the Criminal Procedure Code, one case was referred to the High Court during the year, and the accused was sentenced for transportation for life. In three cases, involving three persons, a reference was received under Section 341 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. In one case the accused was convicted and sentenced to simple imprisonment and in the other 2 cases, the conviction was set aside. Under Section 307 of the Criminal Procedure Code, three cases involving 15 persons, were disposed of.

128. The total number of all cases which came up before the High Court during the year was 498 (552) and the number disposed of was 402 (476).

Punishments.

129. One person was sentenced to death by the Sessions Judge during the year as against none in the previous year. Fourteen persons were sentenced to transportation for life. Of 4,029 persons imprisoned, 3,666 were sentenced to imprisonment for six months and the remaining 363 for longer periods. The number of persons fined was 24,180 (26,995). The total amount of fines imposed and realised was Rs. 2,53,345 (Rs. 2,16,478) and Rs. 1,96,563 (Rs. 2,10,829), respectively. The amount of compensation paid was Rs. 2,069 (Rs. 2,714).

(vii) Civil Justice.

Number of Courts: Original Works

130. The number of Civil Courts in the State other than village courts was 44, the same as in the previous year. The term of the temporary Additional District and Sessions Judge of Bangalore was extended for a further period of

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one year from 3rd April 1948. The term of the Second Additional District and Sessions Judge attached to the District and Sessions Court, Bangalore, was terminated at the end of December 1947. The number of suits instituted was 19,755. The number of original suits instituted in the District Courts was 136 (143), in the Subordinate Judges' Courts 510 (435) and in the Munsiffs' Courts 12,215 (13,447). On the small cause side, the number instituted in Subordinate Judges' Courts was 3,607 (3,554) and in the Munsiffs' Courts 3,287 (3,413).

Miscellaneous cases.

131. The total number of miscellaneous cases filed was 5,764 (6,042). The number of cases disposed of was 6,006 (5,905).

Appellate Work.

132. The number of regular appeals instituted was 2,527. The number disposed of was 1,965 (2,041). The number of appeals pending at the end of the year was 1,331 (1,443). The number of miscellaneous appeals filed was 420 (454) ; the number disposed of was 417 (457) and the number pending at the end of the year was 160 (157). The average duration of appeals disposed of was 145·8 (147·7) days.

High Court.

133. The number of first appeals filed during the year was 215 (225). Including 143 appeals pending from the previous year, there were for disposal 358 first appeals against 467 in the previous year. The number disposed of was 159 (324). The number of second appeals filed was 739 (679) including 4 appeals refiled. The total number of second appeals for disposal was 1,185 (985), of which 603 (539) were disposed of. The number of miscellaneous appeals for disposal was 111, of which 65 were disposed of, leaving 46 at the end of the year. Besides these, there were for disposal before the High Court 454 (496) appeals including one refiled. Civil revision petitions and 219 (172) were pending at the beginning of the year. Out of these, 502 (440) were disposed of, leaving 171 (219) pending at the end of the year. The total number of institutions of all classes of cases in the High Court was slightly greater than in the previous year, *viz.*, 1,597 (1,543). The disposals were, *viz.*, 1,421 (1,455) during the year.

Insolvency proceedings.

134. The number of insolvency applications filed was 89 (76). The number disposed of was 79 (86). In 24 (30) cases, receivers were appointed. The amount realised

was Rs. 2,21,904 (Rs. 6,165) and the amount distributed to creditors was Rs. 5,466 (Rs. 6,211).

135. The total number of execution applications filed was 24,469 (24,399). The number disposed of was 24,823 (25,560) and the number pending was 10,455 (10,890). The number of cases pending over a year was 392 (527). The amount realised in execution was Rs. 19,14,020 (Rs. 21,19,173). Execution of decrees.

136. The number of advocates enrolled during the year was 43 (34). At the end of the year, the number on the roll was 813 (770), of whom 6 were from the Madras Presidency, 4 from Civil Area, Bangalore and 1 from the Bombay Presidency. The total number of pleaders on the last day of the year was 927 (881). The number newly enrolled was 46 (36) and 6 (15) pleaders were enrolled as advocates. Legal Practitioners.

137. The total receipts and expenditure of the courts for the year, including the High Court amounted to Rs. 12,55,759 and Rs. 12,33,987, respectively. Finance.

(viii) Prisons.

138. During the year, the Central Jail at Bangalore, the Jail at Mysore, six Sub-Jails at Hassan, Tumkur, Shimoga, Chikmagalur, Sagar and Mandagadde, three District Lock-ups at Kolar, Mandya and Chitaldrug, one Special Lock-up at Champion Reefs, Kolar Gold Field and 23 Taluk Lock-ups were functioning.

139. At the beginning of the year, there remained in the jails 994 prisoners of all classes and 7,543 prisoners were admitted during the year; 7,793 were discharged and 744 remained at the close of the year.

140. Of the total number of convicts admitted, 4,196 were males, of whom 82 were Government or Municipal servants, 360 were professional persons, 56 were in personal services, 663 were agriculturists, 262 were engaged in commerce and trade, 142 were employed in arts and crafts and 2,631 in other miscellaneous occupations. Occupation.

141. The two schools in the Central Jail, Bangalore—Kannada and Urdu and another for women continued to work. The curriculum prescribed by the Department of Education.

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Public Instruction for the primary schools was followed. The religious Ministers of the Jails at Bangalore and Mysore continued to visit the respective Jails regularly once a week to impart religious and moral instruction to the prisoners. A library containing books on religious and moral subjects was attached to both the Jails for the use of the prisoners.

General.

142. Proposals for acquiring lands at Kengeri for starting a Borstal School and a Childrens' Home in the vicinity of Bangalore were being worked up. The increase in the scale of diet, the system of hot-water baths to prisoners at least once a week and issue of 2 ozs. of soap have added to the comforts of the prisoners. Several recommendations made by the Prison Reforms Committee were sanctioned and some more were under consideration. A radio was installed for the benefit of prisoners in the Mysore Jail.

143. The expenditure of the Department was Rs. 5,29,021 (Rs. 3,74,942).

(ix) Registration of Assurances.

Registration Offices.

144. The special Sub-Registry Office at Yelandur was continued during the year. The Sub-Registry Office at Nuggihally, Channarayapatna taluk, Hassan District, which was formed after the bifurcation of Channarayapatna Sub-Registry Office for a period of three years as a temporary measure, was also continued. The total number of Sub-Registry Offices in the State was 84 (83), of which 64 were special and the remaining 20 ex-officio.

Registration.

145. The number of documents registered during the year was 2,18,104 (2,36,043). The aggregate value of all kinds of documents registered in all the districts amounted to Rs. 1,14,988,294 (Rs. 1,22,148,133). The number of registered documents relating to Co-operative Societies and other institutions wholly or partly exempted from payment of registration fees, was 6,979(5,820) and the amount of fees, which the Government had to forego in respect of these documents, was Rs. 39,203 (Rs. 30,119). The mutation fee collected during the year was Rs. 1,63,699 (Rs. 1,45,762) showing an increase of Rs. 17,937 over the previous year's figure.

146. The revenue and expenditure of the Department during the year amounted to Rs. 7,04,874 (Rs. 7,31,269) and Rs. 3,31,003 (Rs. 2,86,933), respectively. The income and expenditure of the Yelandur Sub-Registry Office was Rs. 5,422 (Rs. 4,950) and Rs. 3,062 (Rs. 2,600) respectively.

147. The compulsory levy of mutation fee at the time of registration of documents was in force during the year.

148. The recovery of surcharge at one-quarter of the duty payable on instruments, the value of which exceeds Rs. 2,000, continued during the year.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.

(Town and Minor Municipalities.)

149. There were during the year, 48 Town Municipalities and 55 Minor Municipalities in the State. The Town Municipality of Davangere was converted into a City Municipality from 1st January 1948.

150. Seven town municipal councils, and eleven minor municipal councils were reconstituted during the year.

151. The privilege of having elected non-official Presidents was conferred upon the Municipal Councils of Kolar, Gundlupet, Madhugiri, Srirangapatna, French-Rocks, Honnali, Hosanagar, Chennagiri, Tarikere and Sarjapur thus bringing the total number of such municipal councils to 32. Seventeen Chief Officers were working in the several town municipalities. Fifteen Assessing Officers were appointed for the revision of assessment in the town and minor municipalities in the several Districts except Mysore and Kadur.

152. The total number of members on the above municipal councils at the end of the year was 1,732. Of these, 1,208 were elected members, 214 were *Ex-officio* and 310 nominated members. The municipal councils held 2,028 meetings during the year.

153. The income and expenditure of the several municipal councils amounted to Rs. 42,69,614 (Rs. 60,54,707) and Rs. 45,63,282 (Rs. 52,50,423), respectively. The decrease during the year is primarily due to Davangere being converted into a City Municipality from 1st January 1948. Out of the total demand of Rs. 36,39,810 including

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the arrears, a sum of Rs. 30,19,941 was collected exclusive of remissions amounting to Rs. 7,515, leaving a balance of Rs. 6,12,352 to be collected.

154. Municipal High Schools were opened at Turuvekere, Yelandur, Chamarajanagar, Shikaripur and Sorab.

155. A sum of rupees five lakhs each was provided under Town Improvement and Water Supply grants in the State budget for the year, and grants were made to the municipal councils for improvement works such as water supply, drainage, removal of congestion slum clearance, laying out extensions, anti-malaria measures, etc.

156. Comprehensive drainage schemes for the Chitaldrug and Hole-Narsipur towns were sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 6,09,700 and Rs. 96,290, respectively. The second stage of the drainage work for Kolar town was sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 21,490, the same being met by the Government and the Municipality in equal proportions. A grant of Rs. 10,000 was made to the Chickballapur Town Municipal Council for carrying out urgent drainage works in the town.

157. An estimate for Rs. 4·14 lakhs for the improvement of water supply to the Chitaldrug town was sanctioned, one-third the cost thereof being met by the Municipality assisted by way of a loan and the remaining two-thirds by Government. A scheme for the improvement of water supply in Nanjangud town was sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 2·51 lakhs, the Government and the Municipality sharing the cost in equal proportions. A scheme of water supply improvement was sanctioned to Madhugiri on similar terms at a cost of Rs. 54,100. The estimate for Rs. 63,500 in respect of the improvement of water supply to Hiriyur town was sanctioned, the cost being met in the ratio of 3 : 1. Estimates for Rs 10,000 and Rs. 13,175, respectively, were sanctioned for anti-malaria works in Bhadravathi and Shimoga towns. The breaching of Doddakere tank in Arkalgud town was sanctioned as an anti-malaria measure at a cost of Rs. 17,000. A loan of Rs. 25,000 was sanctioned to the Bhadravathi Town Municipality for the formation of a model colony. A scheme of improvements to the water supply to the eastern portion of Kolar town was sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 24,687, the expenditure being met by the Government and the

Municipal Council in equal proportions. Block grants of Rs. 15,000 each were made to the Heggaddevankote and Saragur Minor Municipalities for undertaking urgent town improvement works.

158. A total grant of Rs. 1,11,055 was made to the Davangere Municipality before it was converted into a City Municipality on 1st January 1948 for water supply, drainage and other town improvement works.

159. Schemes for improvement of water supply to Hassan town at a cost of about Rs. 11 lakhs, to Hosadurga at a cost of over Rs. 5 lakhs, to Tiptur and Vadigenahalli at a cost of about Rs. 2 lakhs in each case, and to Anekal at a cost of Rs. 1½ lakhs, as also a scheme for the provision of underground drainage to Mandya Town at a cost of over Rs. 8 lakhs were under cosideration and in various stages of progress, in consultation with the concerned Heads of Departments and the Municipal Councils. The water supply schemes for Jagalur and Turuvanur which have been sanctioned were under progress during the year.

160. The town and minor municipal councils took action to revise the scales of pay of the clerical and executive establishments in conformity with those sanctioned for the non-gazetted officers of the several departments of Government. Correspondence direct with the Government by the Presidents of Town Municipal Councils in the State was authorised. Enlarged powers were conferred on the Town Municipal Councils in respect of expenditure out of municipal funds, so as to make them take a livelier and abiding interest in the administration of municipal affairs. Similarly the powers of the Deputy Commissioners in regard to expenditure from out of the funds of the minor municipal councils were enlarged. General.

Bangalore City Municipal Council.

161. The strength of the Bangalore City Municipal Council continued to be 30, consisting of 24 elected and 6 nominated members. The President and the Vice-President were elected. The number of meetings held was 47, of which 13 were ordinary, 13 adjourned and 21 special.

162. The year opened with a balance of Rs. 15,26,832. The receipts under the several heads amounted to

Rs. 45,15,946. A sum of Rs. 50,32,483 (Rs. 42,79,206) was spent during the year, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 10,10,295.

163. The total demand under all the heads of revenue was Rs. 51,62,981. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 37,81,239 was collected and a sum of Rs. 10,583 was written off towards remission and irrecoverable arrears, leaving a balance of Rs. 13,71,159 at the end of the year. There was an increase of Rs. 9,73,933 in the demand, mainly due to general revision of assessment on buildings and lands. The incidence of taxation per head of population was Rs. 3-12-3 as against Rs. 3-5-3 in the previous year. A sum of Rs. 6,86,890 was spent on account of public works during the year. Among the major works that were in different stages of progress were cement concreting the Silver Jubilee Park Road, II Main Road, Chamarajpet, Kemmangundi Road, construction of a Garage for the Municipal Offices, construction of roads and drains in the Swimming Pool Extension, Malleswaram, construction of Taramandalpet Mutton Market, scrap iron shops in the old bus stand, sweepers' quarters in the Platform Road, formation of a labourers' colony in Srirampuram, construction of the 1st floor in Sri Krishnarajendra Market, construction of vegetable market in Visveswarapuram, construction of Harijan quarters at Siddapur, formation of roads and drains in the Kalasipalyam lay-out, construction of Band Stand in the Silver Jubilee Park Road, construction of a vegetable market in Seshadripuram, shelcreting Cottonpet Road and construction of Sree Pobathy Krishniah Setty Maternity Home in Visveswarapuram Circle. Radio broadcasting with loud speaker arrangement continued to be maintained at the Municipal gardens, the Banappa Park, Malleswaram Extension and Sir M. N. Krishna Rao Park.

164. The term of the Special Land Acquisition Officer was extended by another year till the end of June 1948. The expenditure incurred towards acquisition was Rs. 2,30,843 during the year under report as against Rs. 2,76,719 during the previous year.

165. The scheme of intensive cleaning was effectively undertaken in almost all the Divisions in the City. The two milk centres continued to work satisfactorily and a

total quantity of 10,954 seers of milk was distributed to expectant mothers and children.

Bangalore Civil Station Municipal Commission.

Retrocession.

166. The Civil and Military Station was retroceded to the Mysore State on the 15th August 1947. The retrocession day was celebrated along with the Independence Day on the 15th August 1947.

Meetings.

167. There were 13 ordinary meetings, 12 special meetings and 3 emergent meetings of the Municipal Commission during the year. The Standing Committee held 19 meetings and one inspection. The attendance of the Commissioners at these meetings was satisfactory.

Finance.

168. The total receipts and expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 22,44,118 (Rs. 28,03,900) and Rs. 26,66,575 Rs. (25,38,958), respectively. The most important source of revenue was property-tax including water-tax, the total demand under the former (arrears and current) and collection for the year being Rs. 6,80,162 and Rs. 6,63,666, respectively. The percentage of collection to demand was 98·2.

169. The taxation of motor vehicles was transferred to the Government with effect from July 1948.

170. The general health of the Station was satisfactory. There was a slight rise in the general death-rate and infantile mortality rate and a decline in the birth rate. Sporadic cases of plague, cholera and small-pox were reported and precautionary measures were taken. Anti-malaria work was carried out on the same lines as in previous years by the staff appointed for the purpose.

Roads.

171. A length of 2 miles and 105 yards of military roads, 7 furlongs and 83 yards of Trunk roads and 4 miles, 7 furlongs and 168 yards of Municipal roads were metalled, remetalled and treated with texaco emulsion, respectively. The roads were maintained in good condition.

Drainage and Water Supply.

172. The existing underground sewers were maintained in good working order throughout the year.

173. The distribution arrangement for water supply was satisfactory. The bacteriological purity of water was maintained throughout the year.

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174. The work of building Bangalore Fire Service quarters was completed and all the 26 quarters were occupied by the fire service personnel. As additional quarters are necessary, it is proposed to acquire land from 17, Residency Road for extending the firemen's quarters.

175. The number of municipal schools under the management of the Municipal Commission was forty at the end of March 1948. The question of the Government taking over the management of all the Municipal Schools except the High School under the Mysore Elementary Education Act, 1941 was under consideration.

176. The grant of revised rates of dearness allowance in accordance with the Government of India rates was sanctioned to the employees of the Civil Station Municipality. The application of the Mysore scales of pay to them was under consideration.

Davangere City Municipality.

177. The Town Municipality was converted into a City Municipality from 1st January 1948. It consisted of 25 councillors all of whom were non-officials. The number of meetings held was 30, of which 6 were ordinary, 19 special and 5 adjourned.

178. The President and the Vice-President were elected. A Municipal Commissioner and a Health Officer were newly appointed.

179. The total receipts and expenditure of the Municipality during the year amounted to Rs. 6,37,419 and Rs. 6,25,827, respectively.

180. Among the special schemes sanctioned by Government were—

(1) Construction of an R.C.C. tank of a capacity of 200,000 gallons at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,38,000;

(2) Improvement of the distribution mains at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,10,000;

(3) Construction of a drain in Jagalur Road for the diversion of sewage water, at an estimated cost of Rs. 42,750;

(4) Construction of a Municipal Office at an estimated cost of Rs. 59,000;

(5) Construction of a vegetable market at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,10,000;

(6) Construction of a bus-stand at a cost of Rs. 53,600 ;

(7) Construction of an underground drainage at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,36,125 ; and

(8) Construction of the Municipal Ayurvedic Dispensary building at an estimated cost of Rs. 16,700.

181. The construction of a septic tank at an estimated cost of Rs. 64,100 and the question of duplicating the Electric Pumping Unit for Davangere water works at an estimated cost of Rs. 47,250 were under the consideration of Government.

182. Government sanctioned to this Municipality an out right grant of Rs. 83,042 out of the water supply and Town Improvement grants for carrying out several works during the year.

Mysore City Municipal Council.

183. The Mysore City Municipal Council which was reconstituted from 3rd January 1947, continued to function during the year. The Municipal Council was accorded the privilege of electing its own President and Sri P. Sitharamaiya was elected President. He was also the Chairman of the Mysore City Improvement Trust Board. The post of a Municipal Commissioner was also sanctioned from 1st February 1948. The number of meetings held was 53, of which 12 were ordinary, 21 special and 20 adjourned. Constitution.

184. The income and expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 14,64,500 and Rs. 18,55,012, respectively. Finance.

185. A sum of Rs. 1,05,655 was spent on the tarring of roads including that of the previous year. There was not much progress owing to the non-availability of emulsion. Among the works sanctioned during the year were the improvement to the Devaraja Market, construction of two bus shelters and the provision of a gable roof to the vegetable shops. A Central Stores Department was organised for the various sections of the municipality and rules framed for its working. Public Works.

186. Public Health was generally good except for sporadic cases of plague and typhoid in certain parts of the City. Anti-malarial work relating to the oiling of all mosquito breeding places and spraying of pyrethrum Public Health.

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mixture in places where there was mosquito nuisance, was continued.

187. The work under the scheme of improvement of water supply was under progress. Four zonal tanks were constructed and arrangements are being made to put them into service. Government have accorded sanction to a long-range scheme costing about Rs. 53 lakhs for the improvement of water supply to the City. A sub-committee has been constituted to examine the working of the municipal sewage farm and to suggest ways and means of placing it on a remunerative basis. The development of the Dairy Farm is also receiving attention. A Women's Hospital was constructed at Chamundipuram at a cost of Rs. 34,342. The Maternity and Child Welfare Centre in the City worked satisfactorily. Baby shows and health shows were held during the year. A new park was formed in the Sweepers' Colony at Jalapuri. Building materials were supplied to the sweepers for the construction of Rama Mandiram in Mysore City.

Bangalore City Improvement Trust Board.

188. The Board consisting of eleven members continued to work during the year. Seventeen meetings were held, of which twelve were ordinary and five special. Four hundred and twenty-seven subjects were in all dealt with.

189. The items of work attended to by the Board during the year were the formation of the industrial suburb to the north-west of Bangalore, the lay-out of residential extensions and extensions for housing labour, construction of houses for middle classes and tenemental quarters, the schemes relating to slum clearance and connecting important roads for facilitating easy traffic and works connected with the comprehensive drainage scheme.

190. During the year, a grant of Rs. 27,50,000 was provided in the State Budget towards the expenses of the Trust Board for carrying out the work pertaining to several improvement schemes undertaken by them, as also an advance of Rs. 10,00,000 for the formation of residential extensions.

191. The underground drainage works were carried out by the Board to the extent of Rs. 91,153, the total outlay on the scheme up to the end of the year being Rs. 25,55,595.

192. The Jayanagar Extension, which provides about 6,000 sites of various dimensions, was inaugurated by His Excellency the Governor-General of India in August 1948. The sites formed in the Wilson Garden Extension were disposed of at an upset price. The construction of 50 'D' type houses and of the 104 tenemental quarters in the Kumara Park West Extension made good progress and the work was nearing completion. An air survey of Bangalore City and its surroundings including the Civil Station Area and the ground survey of Gavipur extension were carried out through the Survey of India Department at a cost of Rs. 16,789. Estimates for Rs. 9,11,600 for the lay-out of the Northern Zone industrial suburb providing for 140 sites for industries were prepared. Detailed surveys have been completed in respect of extensions for housing the labour and the middle classes, covering an area of about 320 acres between the North and the South zones of the Industrial suburb. The scheme is estimated to cost about Rs. 35 lakhs and will provide about 4,000 sites. Awards to the extent of Rs. 3,57,167 were passed by the Special Land Acquisition Officer during the year in respect of lands acquired in connection with the several schemes. Plans and estimates for the location of the Bamboo Bazaar and Timber Yard in the southern zone of the industrial suburb have been approved by the Board.

193. Proposals for the construction of an underbridge between the Kumara Park (Western and Eastern) extensions and also the formulation of plans in consultation with the concerned railway authorities for substituting the level crossing in the Subedar Chattram Road by an underbridge were under consideration.

194. A revised scheme for the lay-out of a residential Extension behind the Sri Ramakrishna Ashrama, Bangalore City, at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,52,300 has been since sanctioned. Schemes relating to a lay-out opposite the Government Veterinary Hospital on the Mysore Road for providing sites for the hospital employees and for improving the localities in the Dobspet-Upparahalli were under the active consideration of Government.

Mysore City Improvement Trust Board.

195. The official President of the Mysore City Municipal Council continued to be the Chairman of the

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Trust Board till 31st January 1948. Sri P. Sitharamiah, B.A., B.L., the elected non-official President of the Mysore City Municipal Council was appointed Chairman from 1st February 1948 till the next re-constitution of the Board. Twelve ordinary meetings, one special and two adjourned meetings were held.

196. The total income of the Board during the year from all sources including a grant of Rs. 2,75,000 from the State Funds was Rs. 8,03,783. The total expenditure under all heads amounted to Rs. 7,71,296.

197. The expenditure under the Trust Board Fund proper was Rs. 5,26,503. With a view to meet the demand for building sites and the removal of congestion in the heart of the City, several extensions were laid out. Sites were formed during the year in Saraswathipuram, Yadavagiri Extension, Niranjanaraj Urs Garden and Narasimharaja Mohalla. Three hundred and twenty-eight sites were sold to the public during the year. A comprehensive underground drainage scheme at a cost of Rs. 8,81,660 was sanctioned with a view to provide underground sewers particularly in the congested portions of the old city proper. Thirty-one model houses were constructed and 23 more were taken up. The first and second stages of the formation of the road from the old Elgin Fountain right up to the District Offices were under progress. Eight properties were acquired and 219 underground sewage house connections were given. Among the schemes proposed by the Board for the consideration of Government are the formation of an Industrial Suburb, the laying out of a new Bamboo Bazaar, construction of 192 houses for the Adikarnatakas in different Mohallas in the City, the acquisition of the Mulberry Gardens for further lay-out of the Chamundi Extension, lay-out of sites to the north of the Yadavagiri Extension, improvement of Padavarahalli village, widening the Asoka Road and providing underground sewer mains to Vanivilaspuram.

198. His Highness the Maharaja was graciously pleased to inspect the Trust Board Works on 27th June 1948 and to give valuable suggestions for the improvement of the Mysore City.

Kolar Gold Field Sanitary Board.

Area.

199. The area under the control of the Sanitary Board including 33 Village Panchayets comprising 76 villages was about 30 square miles with a total population of 134,186 according to the Census of 1941.

Constitution.

200. The Board was reconstituted for a further period of three years with effect from the 1st December 1947.

201. There were 22 members as usual on the Board. Four special meetings and six ordinary meetings were held during the year and the average attendance was 17·1.

Finance.

202. The total receipts inclusive of the opening balance of Rs. 51,310 amounted to Rs. 3,48,063. An expenditure of Rs. 2,46,848 was incurred, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,01,215 at the end of the year. The receipts under the house and shop taxes worked up to Rs. 32,031 as against Rs. 33,697 during the previous year. With a view to augment the resources of the Sanitary Board, sites were auctioned in the area and a sum of Rs. 45,111 was realised. The levy of octroi was a measure newly introduced during the year with the same object in view. The scales of pay of the non-gazetted staff of the Kolar Gold Field Sanitary Board were revised on the basis of the revised scales sanctioned to similar staff of Government Departments at an additional cost of Rs. 26,724 per annum.

Sanitary Board High School.

203. The Kolar Gold Field Sanitrary Board High School continued to be under the management of the Sanitary Board. As the opening of a full-fledged High School for Girls was not possible immediately, the approval of the Board was obtained for opening three sections of the High School in the Government Middle School Building for the Girl students with three Lady Teachers on Rs. 75 *plus* the usual Dearness Allowance and a maid servant.

Improvement Works.

204. The schemes of improvement sanctioned at a total cost of Rs. 4,83,334 were under progress during the year.

205. The most important works taken up by the Board were the following :—

1. Providing sanitary conveniences.
2. Enclosing the Kolar Gold Field Hall Park with compound wall,
3. Improving the Sanitary Board officials' quarters.

4. Improving the Market at Robertsonpet.
5. Improving the Market at Andersonpet.
6. Improving and tarring the Gifford Road.
7. Improvements to roads.
8. Improvements to water supply, and
9. Drainage scheme of Andersonpet.

(xi) Administration of the District Boards.

206. All the nine District Boards which were reconstituted for a period of three years from 1st June 1947, continued to function during the year. The total number of members on these Boards was 262 (262), of whom 176 were elected, 53 nominated and 33 ex-officio members.

207. The District Boards held 55 (47) meetings during the year. The revenue and expenditure of the District Boards under all the heads amounted to Rs. 23,23,954 (Rs. 46,19,862) and Rs. 25,95,210 (Rs. 42,59,255), respectively. The increase under these heads last year was due mainly to the credit of the purchase money by Government to the accounts of the Kolar District Board on account of its interest in the District Board Railway. The revenue under service heads was Rs. 19,65,532 (Rs. 41,69,198), of which a sum of Rs. 13,98,332 (Rs. 17,03,000) was realised from local cesses, Rs. 1,14,256 (Rs. 1,31,797) from tolls and ferries, Rs. 3,53,991 (Rs. 1,28,380) from weekly markets and miscellaneous and Rs. 98,953 (Rs. 1,26,750) from contributions and grants-in-aid. The expenditure under Service Heads was Rs. 21,02,747 (Rs. 20,27,227) of which a sum of Rs. 4,99,444 (Rs. 4,93,590) was spent on works executed by the Public Works Department, Rs. 3,69,343 (Rs. 3,51,256) on works executed by the direct agency of the District Boards, Rs. 2,36,827 (Rs. 1,72,631) on administration and collection, Rs. 7,99,611 (Rs. 6,58,614) on Public Health, Safety and Convenience, Rs. 1,97,522, (Rs. 58,053) on accommodation to travellers and on miscellaneous items. The expenditure on road works undertaken out of Railway Cess Funds in the Tumkur, Chickmagalur and Chitaldrug Districts was Rs. 14,856, Rs. 84,919 and Rs. 2,22,912, respectively.

208. Sanction was accorded during the year for the purchase of cars for the use of the Presidents of the Mysore, Chitaldrug, Tumkur and Kolar District Boards out of the

District Board Funds. The revised scales of pay were sanctioned to the employees of the Kolar District Board. The starting of certain cottage industries, *i.e.*, Khadi silk weaving, cart making, pottery and mat-weaving was sanctioned in the Chitaldrug District.

209. New Ayurvedic dispensaries were sanctioned for Belagutti and Moodi villages in the Shimoga District, and for Thimmanaikanakote and Naraganahalli in the Chitaldrug District. New Local Fund Dispensaries were sanctioned for Hosur in Krishnarajanagar Taluk and for Kittur in Periyapatna Taluk in the Mysore District, for Kaggalipura and Dodhejjaji in the Bangalore District, and for Ganjigunte, Sidlaghatta Taluk, for Darinaikanapalya, Nagragere and Idagur, Goribidnur Taluk, and for Gownpalli, Sreenivasapur Taluk, in the Kolar District. One women's dispensary was also sanctioned for Bowringpet Town. Reduced scale dispensaries were sanctioned for Asagodu and Gunderi and Health Unit Dispensaries at Ranganathapura, Kondajji and Sanikere in the Chitaldrug District.

Beggar Relief Scheme.

210. The Central Beggar Relief Committee was reconstituted in November 1947, with the Minister for Education as Chairman and the Assistant Secretary to Government, Municipal Branch, as ex-officio Secretary of the Committee. The Committee held three meetings during the year. The Local Relief Committee for the prohibition of beggary in Mysore City continued to work. The provisions of the Act have since been extended to this City also.

211. The Beggars' Colony in Bangalore, constructed at the sixth mile on the Bangalore-Magadi Road, consisted of four dormitories, each to accommodate 40 beggars, a dispensary, a workshop, a primary school, kitchen block and quarters for the staff and the buildings were graciously opened by His Highness the Maharaja on 1st July 1948. The colony has been occupied.

212. The combined centre for the reception and relief of beggars in Bangalore continued to work in the Giddanna's Choultry near the Municipal Offices, Bangalore City. The police staff engaged for the rounding up of beggars arrested 1,404 beggars during the year, and 786 of these were released by the officer in charge of the centre after

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obtaining surety bonds that they would not resort to begging again, the remaining beggars were produced before the Magistrate who released 475 after obtaining surety bonds from them and sentenced 11 of them, who were found to be incorrigible, to simple imprisonment. Finally, 71 beggars were detained in the colony. All the beggars were fed according to the prescribed scales of diet. They are being trained in mat-weaving and envelope making, the required instructors being deputed by the Director of Industries and Commerce.

213. A grant of Rs. 2·5 lakhs was made from the State Funds to this Department. The revision of the scales of pay of the establishment attached to the officer, was effected during the year.

214. Among the schemes under the consideration of the Central Committee, were the appointment of a Bench of Magistrates to deal with the cases falling under the Act for the prohibition of beggary, the appointment of a sub-committee for the collection of funds to the Central Relief Funds and the construction of buildings for a Beggars' Colony at Mysore.

(xii) Village Panchayets and Rural Drive.

215. The total number of village panchayets in the State was 12,459 (12,284). As many as 7,974 village panchayets elected their own Chairmen (4,674). The number of meetings held by the village panchayets was 40,422 (42,546).

Village Panchayet Taxes.

216. Including arrears, the total demand of village panchayet taxes amounted to Rs. 42,19,379, of which Rs. 21,87,390 (Rs. 25,30,448) was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 20,31,989 (Rs. 20,41,188).

Finance.

217. The cash balance at the credit of the village panchayets at the beginning of the year was 58,76,248. The income from all sources amounted to Rs. 25,60,997 (Rs. 30,05,469) making a total of Rs. 84,37,245. Of this, a sum of Rs. 22,86,099 (Rs. 24,64,040) was spent, leaving a balance of Rs. 61,51,146 at the end of the year.

Grants.

218. The total grants allotted under "Assignments to Village Panchayets" during the year was Rs. 15 lakhs.

Sanitation, Medical Relief, etc.

219. Five hundred and seventy-three village panchayets (508) maintained separate sweeping and scavenging staff; 318 (274) village panchayets contributed towards the

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maintenance of local fund, Unani and Ayurvedic Dispensaries and 59 (58) village panchayets arranged for the weekly visits of Sub-Assistant Surgeons. The number of village panchayets that contributed to the State Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society was 3,711 (4,098) and 32 (31) maternity wards were run by the village panchayets.

Public Works.

220. A sum of Rs. 12,10,829 (Rs. 13,39,654) was spent on Public Works during 1947-48.

Inter-village Roads.

221. A provision of Rs. 6 lakhs was made in the State Budget for the formation and maintenance of Inter-village Communication Roads. There were 641 road works covering a length of 1,488 miles at the beginning of the year. The total estimated cost of these works was Rs. 12,86,690; 197 fresh works involving 275 miles were taken up at an estimated cost of Rs. 4,34,268. Of these, 782 miles were laid at an estimated cost of Rs. 3,14,256. The road works that were entrusted to public works continued to be under the execution of that department.

222. The services of the Graduate Surveyor were continued in the Chitaldrug District during the current year also, while sanction was accorded for the employment of two Graduate Surveyors temporarily in the Shimoga District.

Drinking Water Wells.

223. In addition to Rs. 5,00,000 sanctioned for providing drinking water wells in the villages, a sum of Rs. 3 lakhs was sanctioned as additional grant by appropriating the same out of the General Savings anticipated under "30. Grants for Public Improvements" and a further sum of Rs. 1,35,800 was appropriated out of "Assignments to Village Panchayets" for the same purpose and distributed among the districts. Out of 3,569 well works, 868 wells (725) were completed, leaving a balance of 2,701 well works. The number of villages that have yet to be provided with wells is 3,096.

Miscellaneous.

224. Optional taxes were levied in 168 (158) village panchayets. The system of weekly labour was in vogue in 2,306 (2,115) villages. The total value of work done is estimated at Rs. 2,62,068 (Rs. 2,85,605). Improved agricultural implements were used in 476 (379) villages; 314 village panchayets (449) maintained breeding bulls; 54 village panchayets (45) maintained schools; 44 village panchayets (44) managed Muzrai Institutions; 29 panchayets had 29 tanks, 153 (146) had topes, 190 (180) village

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panchayets maintained village forests, and 1,564 (1,234) village panchayets maintained reading rooms or libraries.

Rural Welfare Centres.

225. The three Rural Welfare Centres at Closepet, Dodballapur and Anandapuram continued to work satisfactorily under the guidance of the Committee of Management of the respective centres. The Managers of the centres co-ordinated the works of these centres. Quarterly meetings of these centres were held under the Chairmanship of the Special Officer for Rural Development. Conferences of village officers were held in each of these centres. These centres constituted places of attraction to distinguished visitors. A scheme for opening a carpentry section at Anandapuram at a cost of Rs. 18,000 was sanctioned during the year.

Rural Drive.

226. The Rural Drive Scheme was in force in the first two sets of hoblis. As the work of the *grama-sudharakas* was found to be generally unsatisfactory, their services were ordered to be terminated with effect from 1st July 1948 pending issue of orders sanctioning a revised scheme for reorganising Rural Development Work.

227. Two Rural Dispensaries and one Ayurvedic Dispensary were opened during the year. Midwives were appointed in 62 villages in the first set of hoblis and 67 in the second set of hoblis. Instructions were issued authorising the Deputy Commissioners of districts to permit the village panchayets to incur an expenditure up to Rs. 20 to provide the local Dhayees with a saree, bodice, etc., to attend to labour cases.

228. Committee of elders were formed in 93 villages in the first set of hoblis and in 68 villages in the second set of hoblis. A number of village and minor Muzrai Temples were repaired. The accounts of 1,729 village panchayets were audited.

New Schemes.

229. A scheme for intensive improvement of villages in the Ayanapur Channel area at an estimated cost of Rs. 3·15 lakhs was sanctioned during the year. Instructions were issued to meet half the cost involved for digging manure pits under the compost scheme out of the grants under "Assignments to Village Panchayets." Special Revenue Inspectors were appointed for attending to land acquisition cases under the compost scheme in some of the taluks of Chitaldrug, Hassan and Tumkur Districts.

230. Eight propaganda vans were purchased with necessary equipment. Sanction was also accorded to the purchase of a number of educational films. The Editorial Board of "*Gramabhyudaya*" was reconstituted. Propaganda Scheme and Editorial Board.

231. A scheme for the reorganisation of the Rural Development Work was under the active consideration of Government and the same has since been sanctioned.

Amelioration of the condition of the Depressed Classes.

232. A separate department for the amelioration of the condition of the Depressed Classes was constituted during the year. The Revenue Commissioner was in charge of the Department from July 1947 to 6th August 1947 from which date it was transferred to the control of the Labour Commissioner who was in charge of the Department till the end of the year. An Assistant Commissioner for Depressed Classes was also appointed to assist the Commissioner for Depressed Classes.

233. A sum of Rs. 13 lakhs was provided for in the State Budget for the various ameliorative measures calculated to improve the economic and social conditions of the Depressed Classes and this allotment was distributed among the several districts.

234. Out of a total sum of Rs. 14,07,023 including the previous year's balance, a sum of Rs. 7,37,117 was spent during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 6,69,906. The main items on which the amount was utilised were cash grants for the construction of tiled houses, bathing ghats and Bhajanamandiras, charges for the acquisition of land for allotting sites to the Depressed Class people living in insanitary and unhealthy localities.

235. As an experimental measure, a scheme for the purchase of building materials from the Forest Department and storing them in the taluk headquarters for being distributed for constructing houses, has been sanctioned for the Shimoga District. A sum of Rs. 18 lakhs has been provided in the budget of 1948-49 for the work of amelioration of the Depressed Classes.

236. The ten Special Officers for Depressed Classes in each district including the Special Officer for Banajars in Shimoga and Chitaldrug districts and two propagandists were continued during the year.

237. The Removal of Civil Disabilities Act and the Temple Entry Authorisation Act were passed.

REVENUE AND FINANCE

CHAPTER III—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

(i) Revenue and Finance.

N.B.—Statements showing (i) the Receipts and Expenditure of the State, and (ii) the Demand, Collection and Balance under the Principal heads of Revenue for the year 1947-48 will be found in Appendix I.

General summary.

238. The total amount realised during the year under Revenue Heads stood at Rs. 1,070·62 lakhs and the net Expenditure met from Revenue was Rs. 1,068·03 lakhs. The revenue transactions of the year thus closed with a surplus of Rs. 2·59 lakhs.

239. The total receipts and expenditure under both service and debt heads were Rs. 1,640·95 lakhs and Rs. 1,541·33 lakhs, respectively, and the cash balance at the close of the year was Rs. 379·29 lakhs.

Revenue receipts.

240. As compared with the actuals of the previous year, noticeable decreases appear in the Revenue Realisations under the heads 'A' Land Revenue (5·20 lakhs), 'A-2' Duty on Gold (Rs. 34·01 lakhs), 'B' Forest Revenue (Rs. 33·74 lakhs), 'C' Excise Revenue (Rs. 12·59 lakhs) 'F' Miscellaneous Taxes and other Receipts (Rs. 36·16 lakhs) and 'H' Commercial Services (Rs. 36·60 lakhs), while the heads 'D' Stamp Revenue, 'D-1' Income-tax and 'G' Miscellaneous, show increases to the extent of Rs. 3·80 lakhs, Rs. 19·84 lakhs and Rs. 28·37 lakhs, respectively.

Expenditure met from revenue.

241. Appreciable decreases over the actuals of the previous year were noticeable under the Group heads 'A' Tribute (Rs. 19·37 lakhs), 'H' Pensions Rs. (1·40 lakhs) and 'I' Miscellaneous (Rs. 232·44 lakhs) while increases appear under the Group heads 'B' Revenue collection charges (Rs.13·39 lakhs), 'C' Administration (Rs. 69·06 lakhs), 'D' Public Instruction (Rs. 34·33 lakhs), 'E' Medical Charges (Rs. 9·42 lakhs) and 'G' Public Works (Rs. 20·67 lakhs).

Capital.

242. The capital outlay during the year was less than that of the previous year under Krishnarajsagar Irrigation Works (Rs. 3·41 lakhs), Hydro-Electric Works (Rs. 15·88 lakhs), Industrial and Other Works (Rs. 15·20 lakhs) and Food Supply Department transactions not met from Revenue (Rs. 46·54 lakhs), while the heads Railways and Tramways,

Irrigation Works not met from Revenue and Iron and Steel Works and Cement Plant show increases to the extent of Rs. 11·76 lakhs, Rs. 11·90 lakhs and Rs. 18·60 lakhs, respectively.

Debt and Remittances.

243. Under Investment Account, the net incoming (Rs. 446·89 lakhs) was chiefly due to large realisations under Government of India Securities and Fixed Deposits in Banks. Under Unfunded Debt, there were a net incoming of Rs. 28·99 lakhs under Insurance and Provident Funds and of Rs. 4·74 lakhs under Endowment and other Accounts. The transactions under Savings Bank Deposits resulted in a net outgoing of Rs. 32·71 lakhs due chiefly to heavy withdrawals under Five-year fixed Deposits. It is clear that the rate of 2 per cent now offered, is not attractive to depositors under present conditions. The net incoming of Rs. 41·84 lakhs under Reserve and Depreciation Funds chiefly appears under Depreciation Funds (Rs. 56·59 lakhs) partly being reduced by a net outgoing of Rs. 14·75 lakhs, under Reserve Funds due to heavy expenditure under Special Reserve Fund. Under Local and Other Funds, the net outgoing of Rs. 26·95 lakhs was mainly due to heavy net expenditure appearing under Local Funds, Municipal and City Improvement Trust Funds, Mysore University Fund, Road Fund and Irrigation Development Fund. The net outgoing of Rs. 44·23 lakhs under Advances was chiefly due to additional working advance paid for Iron Works operation Account (Rs. 8 lakhs) and Electric Factory Advance (Rs. 5 lakhs) and to the payment of advance of one month's pay to non-gazetted officers (Rs. 15 lakhs) and payment of advance to the Director of Agriculture for the purchase of agricultural implements for distribution to Agricultural Depots and Co-operative Societies (Rs. 10 lakhs). Under Loans, the net outgoing of Rs. 16·15 lakhs was chiefly due to Loans granted to Municipalities and District Boards (Rs. 5 lakhs), the Mysore Tobacco Co. Ltd. (Rs. 2 lakhs), and the Gold Mining Companies (Rs. 9·13 lakhs).

(ii) Excise

Country Spirits.

244. The Mysore Sugar Company, Ltd., Bangalore, continued to be the manufacturing contractors for the supply of liquors to the State. Their contract was extended for a period of one year from 1st July 1947 The rate of

REVENUE AND FINANCE

10 annas per gallon of molasses arrack of 35° U. P. payable to the Mysore Sugar Company, Limited, was continued for a period of one year from 1st July 1947.

245. The number of shops licensed for the retail sale of molasses arrack was 377 (516) and the issues to them were 359,097 (484,838) gallons. The consumption of special liquors supplied in bottles was 14,547 gallons. The decrease in the number of shops and in consumption was due to a cut of 20 per cent in the number of shops and in the quantity consumed. From the beginning of the year in pursuance of the policy of Prohibition inaugurated by Government, all the shops in the five-mile belt area bordering the Prohibition districts of Madras Province and in the Bowringpet Taluk were closed from 1st April 1948, as a measure of co-operation with the prohibition scheme of the Madras Government. The introduction of total prohibition in the three districts of Tumkur, Kolar and Chitaldrug took effect from 1st July 1948. The total issue of rectified spirits from the distillery was 28,196 (32,648) gallons, and of this, a quantity of 15,456 (14,184) gallons was issued to the licensees in the State and 12,740 (18,463) gallons for export outside the State. The issues of denatured spirits from the Distillery were 22,480 (29,490) gallons and the quantity exported was 6,689 gallons. Fifty-five (92) licenses were issued for the possession, use and sale of denatured spirits.

Toddy.

246. There were 1,295(1,739) shops for the sale of date and cocoanut toddy and 269 (359) for the sale of "Bagani" toddy. The concession of tapping "Bagani" trees, free of tax, for domestic consumption by estate and kan holders was continued during the year.

Malt and foreign liquors.

247. The number of licenses issued exclusively for the sale of country beer continued to be three. The consumption of beer amounted to 72,782 (116,748·5), gallons, of which 19,976 (42,437) gallons were consumed in military canteens and the remaining 52,806 gallons were sold by the several licensees in the State. The revenue derived from malt liquors was Rs. 43,707 (Rs. 69,275). The consumption of foreign liquors was 40,980 (56,703) gallons and the revenue realised therefrom was Rs 26,001.

Ganja and Opium.

248. There were 178 (255) shops licensed for the sale of ganja. The consumption was 6,673 (8,558) seers. The revenue derived from ganja and opium amounted to

Rs. 8,48,422 (Rs. 11,02,642) and Rs. 1,71,194 (Rs. 1,43 719), respectively. The number of shops licensed for the sale of opium was 73 (83) and the consumption was 390 (631) seers.

Excise offences.

249. The number of cases relating to illicit distillation and kindred offences increased from 383 to 538, the largest number of cases, *viz.*, 228 being reported from the Shimoga district. Four thousand two hundred and fortyeight (4,932) offences reported under the Mysore Excise and Opium Acts were registered during the year. Including the pending cases, the total number of cases for disposal was 4,540 (5,140); of these 3,503 (4,217) cases were disposed of departmentally and 914 (633) cases were sent up for trial in courts, leaving 118 (290) pending disposal at the end of the year. Fines or composition fees levied and realised amounted to Rs. 14,812 (Rs. 18,099). The expenditure incurred under "Secret Service and Rewards" amounted to Rs. 4,073 (1,141). The periodical publication of the Excise Supplement to the Mysore Police Gazette was continued.

Licenses.

250. The number of licenses issued to chemists and druggists, charitable institutions and industrial concerns in the State was 68 (44).

Finance.

251. The total demand under Excise Revenue, inclusive of the arrears of Rs. 66,497, amounted to Rs. 1,58,50,996 (Rs. 2,07,34,997), of which a sum of Rs. 1,57,70,468 (Rs. 2,05,73,254) towards current demand and a sum of Rs. 10,914 (Rs. 82,399) towards old arrears were collected. A sum of Rs. 21,497 (Rs. 12,847) was reimitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 48,117 (Rs. 66,497) at the close of the year. The expenditure of the Department amounted to Rs. 5, 84,327 (Rs. 4,71,695). The incidence of taxation per head of population was Rs. 2-3-2 (Rs. 2-14-2). The amount refunded to privileged inamdars on account of toddy revenue was Rs. 2,71,053 (Rs. 1,94,434).

Prohibition.

252. The scheme of Government for planned prohibition within five years in the State commenced working from 1st July 1947. As a measure of co-operation with the Madras Government in their prohibition measures, all the excise shops were closed and the tapping of trees was prohibited within five miles of the borders of the

REVENUE AND FINANCE

Madras prohibition districts. The experiment in prohibition in the Rural Welfare Centre of Closepet and Channapatna Taluks was continued during the year and the shops in these taluks have all been closed gradually.

General.

253. There was a decrease in consumption in all items in pursuance of the policy of bringing about total prohibition in a period of 5 years.

254. As recommended by the Prohibition Committee, the system of disposing of Excise and Opium privileges by public auction was discontinued and all these privileges were renewed in favour of the previous year's licensees subject to 20 percent reduction in the number of shops, shop-rentals and in consumption. The duty on ganja was raised from Rs 55 to Rs. 65 per seer of 80 tolas. The issue price of opium from the Treasuries and the minimum retail selling rate were raised from Rs. 150 to Rs. 175 per seer of 80 tolas and Rs. 2-11 0 per tola, respectively. The duty on country beer was enhanced from 10 annas to 12 annas per imperial gallon.

(iii) Income-tax

255. The re-organisation of the Income-tax Department, which was sanctioned in February 1947, came into effect from 1st July 1947. Three Deputy Commissioners for the three Divisions and seven Income-tax Officers for the seven circles were also appointed from 1st July 1947 in addition to one Head-quarter Assistant to the Commissioner of Income-tax. Two more gazetted probationers were recruited to the Department in July 1947 in addition to four taken in August 1946, with a view to appointing them as Income-tax Officers on completion of their training. Thirteen probationary Income-tax Inspectors were appointed by Government in July 1947.

256. Notices calling for returns of income were issued in 15,418 (12,460) cases, returns were received in 11,430 (9,455) cases and 2,415 (2,115) were accepted as correct. Accounts were called for in 7,617 (7,080) cases and accepted in 4,210 (4,377) cases. The total number of cases assessed to tax was 8,836 (7,005), including 176 (208) companies and 132 (120) registered firms. The increase in the number of assessed cases has been attributed to a more careful scrutiny of the accounts and the bringing of fresh cases on

file. Applications under Section 27 of the Income-tax Act for cancellation of the assessment were received in 371 (314) cases and in 202 (217) of these, the order of assessment was re-opened.

257. The net demand under income-tax and collections after refunds amounted to Rs. 83,74,481 (Rs. 97,51,608), and Rs. 70,48,375 (Rs. 79,52,590), respectively. The net demand under super-tax was Rs. 44,61,029 (Rs. 64,75,822), of which a sum of Rs. 39,70,043 was collected. The fall in revenue under income-tax and super-tax has been ascribed to the trade depression. The demand under Excess Profits Tax amounted to Rs. 33,29,480. The number of cases assessed to super-tax was 263 (327). The incidence of taxation per head of population under income-tax and super-tax was Rs. 1-0-4 (Rs. 1-2-5) and Re. 0-9-7 (Re. 0-14-5), respectively.

258. Seven hundred and fifty-nine (542) appeals were filed, and 100 (183) cases were pending at the beginning of the year. The number of appeals disposed of was 596 (563), of which 303 (299) were successful, leaving 263 (162) cases pending at the close of the year. Out of 29 cases which came up for review, 19 cases were disposed of leaving 10 cases pending at the end of the year.

259. The total expenditure of the Department including dearness allowance paid to the employees, was Rs. 2,54,127 (Rs. 1,58,839). Expenditure.

260. The Income-tax Department of the Bangalore Civil Area came under the control of the Commissioner of Income-tax in Mysore, from the date of its retrocession to the Mysore Durbar and the Indian Income-tax Act was made applicable to this area till the end of the year. In September 1947, one Income-tax Officer was appointed for the Civil Area for assessment work and a Deputy Commissioner was also appointed to function as an Appellant Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax. The Income-tax Officer of the Civil Area was also the Excess Profits Tax Officer for that area.

261. The total demand of the Civil Station, Bangalore, under income-tax, including the arrears outstanding on the date of Retrocession, amounted to Rs. 69,03,874, of which a sum of Rs. 45,59,678 was collected.

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262. A statement showing the Demand, Collection and Balance of Income-tax, Super-tax, Corporation-tax and Excess Profits Tax of the Civil Station for 1947-48 is appended (Appendix IX).

(iv) Stamps

263. Out of the total stock of 2,24,29,164 stamps of the value of Rs. 1,32,34,292, 1,45,76,898 stamps of the value of Rs. 47,49,693 were issued to the several district depots and the Civil Station Treasury, Bangalore, leaving a closing balance of 78,52,266 stamps of the aggregate value of Rs. 84,84,599 at the end of the year.

264. The total revenue realised from the sale of stamps amounted to Rs. 41,14,428 (Rs. 36,48,296). The total expenditure on the Department was Rs. 5,97,539 (Rs. 4,10,186) showing an increase of Rs. 1,87,353 over that of the previous year, which was mainly due to the refunds of stamp papers and the purchase of the off-set machinery.

265. Out of the total amount of Rs. 2,50,572 due to Government under institution fees awarded in *in forma pauperis* suits, a sum of Rs. 18,448 was recovered and Rs. 17,722 remitted leaving a balance of Rs. 2,14,402 to be recovered at the end of the year.

266. A notification was issued on 20th August 1947 exempting for a further period of 5 years from 1st August 1947, from the payment of stamps duty with which under any law for the time being in force they are chargeable, instruments executed by or on behalf of the Mysore Central Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank or Land Mortgage Society and instruments relating to the Bank or Society and executed by an Officer or member of the Bank or Society, by himself or jointly with others, irrespective of the fact whether such executants are or are not members of the Bank or Society.

267. The scales of pay of the non-gazetted employees of the Department were revised in September 1947.

268. The price of copying sheet was increased from Re. 0-2-6 to Re. 0-3-6 per sheet from 23rd October 1947 and the remuneration payable to the copyists and examiners of all the Civil and Criminal Courts in the State was regulated.

269. The maximum limit of the value of stamps that may be sold by the licensed vendors in the Civil Station to a purchaser at a time was enhanced from Rs. 50 to Rs. 112-8-0 in April 1948, as in Bangalore City, also allowing discount on such cases at the rates prevailing in Bangalore City.

(v) Mysore Government Insurance.

Official Branch.

270. Out of 3,163 (3,618) proposals dealt with in the Official Branch, 2,075 (2,037) were accepted, 1,584 for first insurance and 491 for further insurance. Seven hundred and forty-four proposals were rejected on medical and other grounds.

Policies.

271. Out of 2,460 (2,212) proposals accepted, including 385 pending at the beginning of the year, 2,072 (1,817) resulted in policies for an assurance of Rs. 22,15,333 (Rs. 15,52,059) for a monthly premium of Rs. 9,217 (Rs. 6,585). Of the remaining 388 (395) proposals, 59 were cancelled and in the case of 329 (382), treasury receipts for payment of first premium had not been received before the close of the year.

Public Branch.

272. During the year, 12,448 (13,290) proposals for Rs. 1,58,09,700 (Rs. 1,70,52,300) were received in the Public Branch. Including 244 pending at the beginning of the year, 11,744 proposals for Rs. 1,49,56,700 (Rs. 1,52,26,300) were accepted, 576 for Rs. 7,11,000 were rejected or postponed and 174 for Rs. 2,11,800 were cancelled, leaving 198 for Rs. 2,69,400 pending at the end of the year. Of the accepted proposals, 10,969 proposals resulted in policies assuring a sum of Rs. 1,38,90,200 with an annual premium of about Rs. 7,75,558 as against 11,119 policies for Rs. 1,41,24,600 with an annual premium of Rs. 7,98,529 in the previous year.

Motor Branch.

273. The Motor Insurance Scheme which was started in July 1946 continued to show good progress during the year. Insurance cover is granted to all types of motor vehicles, as required by the Motor Vehicles and Road Traffic Act, 1946. This branch covered risks for about 3,000 vehicles getting a premium income of Rs. 2,98,200 (Rs. 2,92,100).

General.

274. The maximum limits of assurance in the Public Branch were enhanced to Rs. 20,000 in the case of male

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lives and Rs. 10,000 for first class female lives. A whole-time Actuary was appointed to attend to work relating to the underwriting of new business and valuation of liabilities. For organising and scrutinising the field-work, a Branch Office was sanctioned for the Bangalore Division. An Assistant Secretary has been placed in charge of the work.

275. Four officers and four officials were deputed to Bombay to study the suitability of introducing mechanisation in the Department and their report on mechanisation of the accounting system calculated to save about Rupees one lakh per annum was under the consideration of Government.

(vi) Government Savings Banks.

276. The total number of accounts on the books at the end of the year was 83,221.

277. The total deposits in the year amounted to Rs. 1,52,55,462 and the withdrawals Rs. 1,57,87,346 resulting in an excess of Rs. 7,31,884 over the deposits. The balance at the credit of the current account at the end of the year was Rs. 2,42,84,455. Interest on deposits amounted to Rs. 3,47,337. Excluding the special deposits on behalf of Funds, the number of depositors with balance of Rs. 5,000 and above was 681 and the amount at their credit was Rs. 84,15,736, the average balance for each depositor being Rs. 12,358.

Collecting Savings Banks.

278. The amounts deposited and withdrawn under the Collecting Savings Banks Scheme were Rs. 39,129 and Rs. 49,551, respectively. The balance at the close of the year stood at Rs. 2,94,005.

Fixed Deposits.

279. The amount received under this head was Rs. 28,19,480. The amount of refunds and payment aggregated to Rs. 56,47,025, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 1,15,17,800 at the end of the year. A sum of Rs. 3,42,466 was paid during the year as interest on fixed deposits.

Savings Certificates.

280. The receipts and withdrawals during the year under the scheme was Rs. 12,81,322 and Rs. 13,40,412, respectively.

CHAPTER IV—ADMINISTRATION OF LAND.

(i) Occupied area and tenure.

281. The total recorded area of the State was 1,88,71,161 (1,88,71,161) acres. Deducting alienated lands to the extent of 13,82,774 (13,82,774) acres and 86,62,701 (89,92,323) acres consisting of minor inams, forests, uncultivable waste, which were not available for cultivation, there was a net extent of 88,25,686 (84,96,064) acres available for cultivation. Out of this, 81,85,639 (81,98,175) acres were under occupancy.

282. The net area cropped during the year was 64,23,987 (63,97,356) acres.

283. The number of ryotwari holdings separately registered in the State was 12,52,251 (12,50,586) with an area of 82,07,156 (83,06,183) acres.

(ii) Land Records, Survey and Settlement.

284. In Government villages, 6,625 (6,816) darkhast and other miscellaneous records were disposed of and measurements were made in 13,019 (16,100) survey numbers involving an extent of 53,931 (59,067) acres. Classification was undertaken in respect of 5,685 (5,860) survey numbers comprising an area of 24,977 (25,377) acres in 1,798 (1,754) villages. Bandh pahani of 5,564 (6,255) survey numbers was done in 1,815 (1,986) villages. Two hundred and forty (191) cases of encroachment covering an area of 219 (194) acres were detected. Forty thousand and thirty-five (37,766) mutation hissas were measured.

285. Detailed survey was done in 27 (15) *Inam* villages. The survey numbers dealt with were 2,043 (1,607) and the area involved was 8,026 (7,327) acres. There were no cases of resurvey during the year.

286. Original classification work was carried out in 13 (13) *Inam* villages comprising of 1,450 survey numbers with an extent of 6,768 acres and 328 survey numbers covering an extent of 791 acres were reclassed.

287. Hissa survey in lieu of pot pahani was done in 19 (6) *Inam* villages. The number of hissas measured was 11,529 (5,120). Bandh pahani of 1,664 (1,863) survey numbers was done in 13 (16) *inam* villages.

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288. The Record of Rights staff attended to the preparation of Record of Rights and Index of Land Registers in respect of three taluks. The number of entries made in the two registers were 55,724 and 41,802 respectively. The number of hissas checked during the monsoon season was 8,537.

289. Detailed survey settlement was introduced into Kayamgutta Kyalanur village, Vemagal Hobli, Kolar Taluk. All the taluks were in the maintenance stage of Record of Rights Scheme.

290. There was no revision settlement of any *Inam* village during the year.

291. Questions relating to (1) measurement of lands granted to the Mysore Sugar Company, Ltd., in 23 Government villages of Mandya, Maddur and Malavalli taluks, (2) measurement and preparation of sketches of the sites proposed for building purposes in certain survey numbers of Jannapura and Hutta villages of Bhadravati taluk in connection with the extension of the "New Town Board, Bhadravathi" and (3) completion of the measurement of irrigable lands under Brugu River Channel were among the special items of work attended to by the departmental staff during the year.

292. The decennial revision of potgi was done in respect of 712 villages and the potgi was refixed in the case of 1,019 villages.

Survey training.

293. A special survey training class was opened to impart survey training to nine Probationary Assistant Commissioners and four Amildars during the months of October, November and December 1947.

294. Maps of 97 villages were prepared as against 205 in the previous year. The total survey numbers comprised in these maps were 4,253 (3,907). In addition to this, 109 hand-drawn maps of *Inam* villages were copied and sold to the public. The printing of original maps of 144 villages was attended to during the year.

295. The post of full-time Commissioner for Settlement and Land Records was abolished and the post of the Superintendent of Land Records was revived. The Revenue Commissioner was the *ex-officio* Commissioner from 16th July 1947 till the end of the official year. Sanction was accorded for granting an additional potgi of four annas in the rupee to village officers, calculated on the

basis of potgi fixed at the last potgi settlement with effect from the year 1946-47. This order was extended to the village officers working in *Inam* villages so long as they continued to be under Government management. Proposals for taking up a property survey in Bangalore City and for the second revision settlement were under the consideration of Government.

296. The total expenditure of the department was Rs. 3,86,523 (Rs. 3,34,380).

(iii) Land Revenue

Grow More Food Scheme.

297. The several concessions granted under the scheme continued to be in force during the year. An extent of 2,64,545 acres of land (wet 22,035 and dry 2,42,510 acres) was granted from the commencement of the scheme. Out of this, an extent of 1,92,341 acres (wet 13,067 acres and dry 1,79,274 acres) of land was actually brought under cultivation.

Assessed Waste.

298. Out of an area of 7,22,154 (7,34,307) acres of land available for cultivation at the beginning of the year, an extent of 32,985 (27,135) acres, bearing an assessment of Rs. 55,955 (Rs. 41,091) was taken up for cultivation. The total area relinquished was 3,726 (2,854) acres, bearing an assessment of Rs. 5,836 (Rs. 4,562). There was a net increase of 29,263 (24,283) acres with an assessment of Rs. 50,119 (Rs. 36,529).

Alienation.

299. A total extent of 299 (251) acres of land with an assessment of Rs. 234 (Rs. 171), was alienated for non-agricultural purposes.

Darkhasts.

300. The number of darkhasts pending at the beginning of the year was 4,463 (4,494) and 16,760 (15,141) darkhasts were received during the year, bringing the total to be dealt with to 21,223 (19,635). Of these, 15,688 (15,236) were disposed of, leaving a balance of 5,535 (4,399) at the end of the year. The percentage of disposals was 71.6 as against 76 in the previous year. The extent of lands granted for cultivation was 37,725 (38,432) acres, bearing an assessment of Rs. 48,193 (Rs. 44,324). A sum of Rs. 3,89,393 (Rs. 3,60,752) was realised from the sale of these lands. An extent of 8 (45) acres was granted for gram cultivation in the Kolar District.

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One thousand and fifty-eight acres of land were granted for cultivation on Eksal tenure. An extent of 806 acres was granted for planting timber, fruit and fuel trees in Kolar and Chickmagalur districts. The area granted for the cultivation of cashew-nut was 20 acres in Shimoga District and 606 (990) acres under the beds of tanks were granted for temporary cultivation.

Grant of lands to military men.

301. There were 94 applications pending disposal at the beginning of the year and 185 applications were received during the year, making a total of 279 to be dealt with. One hundred and seventy-nine applications were disposed of leaving a balance of 100 at the end of the year. The extent of lands granted to military men was 156 (219) acres.

Grant of lands to Depressed Classes.

302. Three hundred and twenty-six (323) applications for lands under the Depressed Class Concession Rules were pending at the beginning of the year and 1,796 (932) were received during the year, making a total of 2,122 (1,235) to be dealt with. Of these, 1,397 (887) were disposed of during the year. An extent of 3,998 acres of land was granted under these rules.

Area under occupation and area cropped.

303. The area under occupation during the year was 81,85,639 (81,98,175) acres, showing a net decrease of 12,536 acres. The decrease in the area under occupation was noticeable in Bangalore, Hassan and Chitaldrug Districts.

304. The area cropped was 64,50,632 (63,97,356) acres, showing an increase of 53,276 (2,62,870) acres which was noticeable in Bangalore, Tumkur, Mysore, Mandya and Chickmagalur districts. The percentage of fallows to the area under occupation for the State was 18·2 as against 20·7 in the preceding year.

Special Irrigation Works.

305. The entire channel lengths of the Irwin Canal main, Maddur, Keragodu, Cauvery branches and the several distributaries continued to be in service. The total extent under paddy, sugar-cane and cotton in the taluks of Mandya, Maddur, Malavalli, French-Rocks and Seringapatam was 80,030, 16,026 and 35 acres respectively. The area under sugarcane increased noticeably during the year, which was mostly due to the attractive price offered for sugarcane supplied to the Mysore Sugar Company. The

area under paddy registered a corresponding decrease. The concession of free distribution of seeds and manure to induce the raiyats to take up the cultivation of irrigated ragi in the summer season was sanctioned and this concession was extended to the summer months of 1948 also. The triennial system of rotation of crops sanctioned in February 1942 was continued during the year. A Committee was appointed with the Chief Engineer for Irrigation as Chairman to examine the system of irrigation and to suggest ways and means of development of the tract and to introduce suitable crop planning.

306. Under the Vani Vilas Sagar, the total area to be irrigated was limited to 10,180 acres. The extent cropped under "Karthika" and "Vaisakha" was 7,000 and 1,400, acres, respectively. The raiyats in all the 40 channel villages took advantage of the several concessions sanctioned by Government for both cocoanut and arecanut cultivation. The Standing Consultative Committee continued to work during the year.

307. The area under occupation under the Bhadra Right Bank Channel was 8,726 (8,696) acres. A scheme for the starting of an experimental agricultural farm near Sulekere at a cost of four lakhs of rupees for conducting experiments with regard to kinds of crops which might with advantage be raised on black cotton soil lands was under consideration.

Collection of Land Revenue.

308. The year's demand, including Land Revenue Miscellaneous, was Rs. 1,51,79,138 (Rs. 1,56,67,348). A sum of Rs. 1,38,30,671 inclusive of a remission of Rs. 2,45,910 was collected. The percentage of total collections to total demand was 94·5.

Coercive processes.

309. The total number of processes of all kinds served was 1,02,231 (78,425) and a sum of Rs. 10,51,088 (Rs. 7,41,081) was realised.

Distress Relief.

310. There was no distress in any part of the State during the year. Owing to uneven and partial failure of monsoon rains, the out-turn of dry crops such as ragi and jola in some taluks of Mysore, Mandya and Chikmagalur districts was very much less than expected. The taluks in Kolar district did not receive their normal supply of water with the result that seasonal remissions to the extent

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of Rs. 76,348 were sanctioned in almost all the taluks of the district.

311. On account of heavy rains in the latter part of the year, some damage was caused to the crops in the taluks of Mudigere, Narasimharajapur and Sringeri. The supply of drinking water to men and fodder to cattle was sufficient in all the districts. There was no need to adopt any relief measures in any part of the State during the year. Labour was available to the needy both on account of the works undertaken by the Department of Public Works and under the Village Improvement Scheme. Food-grains were made available in all the Government depots wherever they existed. The prices of these commodities ruled high in the market as in the previous year. The scheme for the grant of subsidies to the raiyats to enable them to sink irrigation wells to raise food crops, sanctioned in March 1948, was continued for a further period of three years. A uniform basis, *viz.*, grant of 50 per cent of the cost of the well subject to a maximum of Rs. 500 for each well was ordered to be adopted in all the districts in the State. An allotment of Rs. 5 lakhs was provided in the annual budget for sanctioning subsidy to raiyats for sinking irrigation wells in the State.

312. The total number of wells sunk from the commencement of the scheme was 3,677 and there were 2,694 wells under progress. An extent of 11,200 acres of land was cultivated with food crops with an estimated yield of 16,526 pallas of food grains. The scheme was uniformly popular in the districts of Kolar, Tumkur, Chitaldrug and Bangalore.

313. The scheme of subsidisation for irrigation wells which had been sanctioned till 30th June 1947 was extended for another three years from 1st July 1947. The maximum amount per well was fixed at Rs. 500 for all the districts. The procedure for grant of building materials to members of the Depressed Classes was revised in June 1948. Seasonal remisions of half wet assessment were sanctioned in all the tracts deserving of such concessions.

Decrees in favour of Co-operative Societies.

314. Including the arrears of the previous year, there were 4,111 (3,906) decrees for execution for a sum of Rs. 6,08,735 (Rs. 6,04,119). Of these, 1,397 (1,282) were disposed of and a sum of Rs. 2,51,762 was recovered. The number of decrees pending execution was 2,714 (2,626), the

amount involved being Rs. 3,56,973 (Rs. 4,03,919). The special staff employed for the execution of co-operative society decrees in the Mysore City and Bangalore North Taluk was also continued during the year.

315. The scheme of Debt Conciliation was in force in 24 taluks. The scheme was introduced newly into the taluks of Malur, Bagepalli and Anekal. The Board of the Thirthahalli taluk was abolished in May 1948. The terms of the Srinivaspur, Hoskote, Chickmagalur, Tarikere, Koppa and Chitaldrug Conciliation Boards were extended for a further period of two years. Action was also taken for the extension of the terms of the other Boards whose term expired during the year. The raiyats did not avail themselves fully of the beneficial provisions of the Debt Conciliation Act probably due to high prices of agricultural products prevailing during the period.

District and Taluk Conferences.

316. District Conferences were held in all the districts and Taluk Conferences in all the taluks in the State. Silver cups and medals were awarded at several of these Conferences to some of the Village Panchayet Chairmen for good work turned out by them.

Area under select crops.

317. The total area cultivated with the six selected crops, *viz.*, paddy, ragi, horsegram, cholam, sugarcane and cotton in the several districts of the State was as follows :—

Paddy	...	7,59,898	(7,87,041)	acres.
Ragi	...	18,58,941	(19,34,524)	,,
Horse-gram	...	8,62,594	(7,91,802)	,,
Cholam	...	4,27,100	6,21,801)	,,
Sugarcane	...	50,075	(40,909)	,,
Cotton	...	50,515	(47,302)	,,

318. There was an increase in the case of horse-gram, sugarcane and cotton crops and a decrease in the case of paddy, ragi and cholam crops.

Loans and advances.

319. Loans under all classes amounting to Rs. 2,54,873 (Rs. 3,77,630) were disbursed. Nine hundred and nineteen (1,401) applications for takavi loans were sanctioned. The percentage of collection to demand was 48·5 (49).

320. Three hundred and twenty applications for Land Improvement Loans involving a sum of Rs. 1,05,200 were sanctioned.

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Record of Rights.

321. The scheme of Record of Rights was introduced into all Government villages in the State. Action was taken to introduce survey and settlement on applications received from the Inamdars who agreed to meet the necessary cost. Out of a total demand of Rs. 55,03,278 under Record of Rights fees, a sum of Rs. 4,69,355 was collected leaving a balance of Rs. 8,09,723 to be recovered at the end of the year. As against a total demand of Rs. 14,91,741 under mutation fees, a sum of Rs. 12,25,443 was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,66,298.

Tanks

322. There were in all 2,656 major and 21,053 minor tanks. Two hundred and twelve major and 628 minor tanks were restored at a cost of Rs. 1,51,766 and Rs. 5,36,323, respectively. The value of earthwork done by the raiyats was Rs. 51,271.

Chowthayi tanks.

323. The number of chowthayi tanks was 190 and the maximum amount of remission that could be granted in respect of them was Rs. 3,368. Remission to the extent of Rs. 706 in respect of 63 tanks were withheld. The number of tank panchayets in the State was 104 (192).

Village Forests.

324. There were 240 (235) village forests in the State. The number of avenue trees planted was 45,171 (40,381), the largest number of trees planted being in the Hassan and Mandya Districts.

Toll-gates.

325. There were 50 toll-gates and 12 check-gates. All the nine interior toll-gates and 36 frontier toll-gates with 12 check-gates were run departmentally. The remaining 5 frontier toll-gates with their 3 check gates were let out on contract.

General.

326. The seasonal conditions during the year were not so favourable as those in the previous year. The total rainfall during both the calendar and official year 1947-48 was less than in the preceding year. In the districts of Kolar, Tumkur and Chikmagalur, paddy crop suffered on account of inadequate and untimely rainfall, but the dry crop was fairly good in almost all the districts. In spite of the unfavourable conditions, the economic condition of both the agricultural and commercial classes was satisfactory, owing to the high prices obtained for commercial and food crops. Consequent on decontrol, rice and ragi were

available in the open market though their prices soared high. Water and fodder were available to the cattle.

327. The scheme of subsidisation of sinking irrigation wells was continued as in the previous year. Also, the concessional measures for production of more food grains and vegetables continued during the year.

328. There was good progress in the Rural Development work and in the work of amelioration of Depressed Classes.

329. The land revenue of the Civil Station for the year amounted to Rs. 33,992 including Rs. 823 of the previous year. Of this a sum of Rs. 33,823 was collected leaving a balance of Rs. 169 to be collected at the end of the year.

(iv) Transfers of land

330. There were 1,94,66 (21,418) transfers of land by order of Courts, Civil and Revenue, involving an extent of 87,503, (1,02,405) acres. Transfers by private contracts and mortgages numbered 81,741 (79,581) involving 7,13,026 (3,02,267) acres.

(v) Labour and Wages

331. There was an increase in the rates of wages of skilled and unskilled labour and of the rates of cart-hire, as compared with the previous year. Labour was generally available and was provided by the several industrial concerns in the State. The various Government industrial concerns, the Sugar Factory at Mandya and the several irrigation works also provided sufficient labour not only to the labour classes but also to poor agriculturists.

Emigration and Immigration.

332. There was no unusual movement of people either from or into the State during the year except a few people from Hyderabad and Pakistan and a few labourers in search of labour in the industrial concerns, agricultural projects and coffee estates.

333. There was the usual influx of labourers from North and South Canara into the Malnad taluks of Sagar, Nagar and Thirthahalli for employment in the Jog Hydro-Electric Works. In some taluks like Alur, Manjarabad, Belur, Chickmagalur and Mudigere, there was the usual

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inflow of labourers from parts of South and North Canara districts to the coffee, tea, cardamom and arecanut estates and paddy fields during the harvest season. People from Nagamangala and Krishnarajapet taluks have emigrated to coffee estates in the Nilgris, the Mysore Sugar Factory, Mandya and the Mysore Iron and Steel Works at Bhadravati. The labour class got sufficient work during the year. The several big irrigation works under execution in the several parts of the State and other works undertaken by the Public Works Department and under the Rural Development Scheme provided sufficient labour to the people in the State in need of employment.

(vi) Inam Settlement

334. Twenty-five land inams of an aggregate area of 121 acres and 37 guntas were resumed. The resumption resulted in a decrease of about Rs. 50 in the revenue under jodi and a net increase of about Rs. 198 in land revenue. Original survey was conducted in 27 *Inam* villages, comprising 2,043 survey numbers with an extent of 8,026 acres and 25 guntas. Classification work was done in 13 *Inam* villages comprising 1,450 survey numbers with an area of 6,768 acres and 6 guntas. Three hundred and twenty-eight survey numbers were reclassified. There were no cases of resurvey during the year. Hissa Survey in lieu of *pot pahani* was done in 19 *inam* villages, the number of hissas measured being 11,529. In addition 675 hissas were checked. *Bandh pahani* was done in 13 *Inam* villages comprising 1,664 survey numbers and *Bab phodi* was conducted in one *Inam* village comprising 158 survey numbers with an extent of 143 acres and 19 guntas.

CHAPTER V.—DEPARTMENTS OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES.

(i) Food Supplies

335. Under the Foodgrains Acquisition Order, 15,28,026 (15,89,202) pallas of paddy, 50,145 (3,70,474) pallas of ragi, 22,033 (49,390) pallas of jola and 5,101 (15,908) pallas of other foodgrains were acquired during the year. The seasonal conditions having been normal during the year, the yields of crops were generally fair except for slight local variations. The final estimates of production of the different grains for the Karthiki harvest were as follows:—

	Acreage	Production (pallas)
Paddy	7,54,956	49,62,119
Ragi	19,53,468	45,94,416
Jola	5,27,029	6,72,649
Minor Millets ...	3,44,993	3,74,664

336. According to the preliminary estimates of production and requirements for the period November 1947 to October 1948, the State's overall deficit was estimated at 1,79,000 tons of foodgrains made up of 97,000 tons of rice and 82,000 tons of millets (inclusive of wheat requirement) As the procurement of millets was not undertaken during the year and the procurement of paddy was also abandoned at the end of March 1948, the commitments for distribution to consumers were also reduced. The scale of issue of millets was accordingly reduced considerably after March 1948 but it was not possible to reduce the scale of issues of rice even in rural areas until the end of June 1948 owing to the rise in the price of foodgrains after decontrol. The decontrol of foodgrains and the reduction of Government commitments necessitated also the revision of estimates of deficits from time to time.

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337. The overall scale of 10 ozs. per adult per diem which was in force at the commencement of the year was continued until October when it became necessary to reduce the scale of rations to 8 ozs. per adult per day owing to the low stock position and the heavy rush on Government depots. But with the coming in of the harvest and procurement of paddy, the overall scale was enhanced to 10 ozs. in the case of "A" class card-holders and 11 ozs. in the case of "B" class card-holders from 1st February 1948.

338. The arrangements for the distribution of foodgrains by statutory rationing in the cities and certain important urban areas and by informal and rural rationing in other areas continued during the year. Although the distribution of millets through Government agency was proposed to be abandoned from 1st March 1948, owing to the decontrol of millets, it was continued at a reduced scale of issues throughout the year so as to avoid hardship to the poorer classes due to the increase of the prices of millets in the open market. Distribution of rice, however, was continued without any alteration during the year. Owing to the restricted issues, the number of depots in the rural areas was reduced during the latter part of the year. Arrangements were continued as in the previous year for distribution to employees of large factories, establishments, etc., through their own employers and institutions, supplies to which were made at the usual subsidised rates allowed to depots.

339. Special arrangements were made to issue foodgrains to plantation labour. The Mysore State Railway continued to be an independent unit for the distribution of foodgrains to railway employees.

340. The Civil Station, Bangalore, continued as an independent unit for rationing even after the transfer of the administration of the Station to the Government of Mysore. The decrease in offtakes during the year was by nearly a lakh of tons as a result of the more favourable seasonal conditions that prevailed during the year and the consequent improvement in the harvest yields and restricted issues of millets towards the end of the year.

341. The following figures furnish the stocks of foodgrains in the State at the end of the year :—

Foodgrains	Position on 30-6-1947	Position on 30-6-1948
	(figures in pallas)	
1. Paddy	4,80,691	4,04,797
2. Rice	90,486	1,11,401
3. Ragi	2,95,181	21,588
4. Broken rice	2,976	3,044
5. Jola	39,010	38,240
6. Wheat	5,665	45,322
7. Wheat products ...	2,772	3,372
8. Maize	3,102	497
9. Minor Millets ...	10,919	153

342. The inter-district movement of food-grains was primarily confined to rice from the Districts of Shimoga, Mysore, Mandya, Hassan and Chikmagalur to the principal deficit areas *viz.*, Bangalore City and Civil Station, Mysore City, Kolar Gold Fields and Kolar, Tumkur and Chitaldrug Districts. The scheme for the utilisation of the services of rice mill owners for the procurement and movement of rice was continued.

343. With the improved seasonal conditions during the year, there was no occasion either for the opening of free kitchens or for the distribution of processed foodstuffs.

344. The usual measures of preservation, pest control and sanitation were undertaken periodically in all Government godowns and emergency depots in Bangalore City.

345. As food controls which were in force since 1942 had been necessitated by war conditions, it was being urged in several quarters that, although the war ended in 1945, no attempts had been made to end control and allow normal channels to function. The operation of controls could not be continued indefinitely in view of the serious repercussions of large import of foodgrains on the general import capacity of the country. A committee was appointed by the Government of India in August 1947 to enquire into and make recommendations regarding immediate and long term food policy of the Centre. Agreeing in general with the interim report of this Committee, the Government of India announced their revised food policy on 10th

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December 1947 for the year 1948. The restrictions imposed on essential commodities were relaxed to some extent consequent on the restoration of the normal conditions. In view of the increased cost of cultivation and the cost of living and in the interest of procuring as much of the surplus of foodgrains as possible during 1947-48, the purchase price of food-grains was increased by Rs. 2 per palla of paddy and Rs. 2 per palla of millets over the existing basic price. In the interest of the quick procurement of foodgrains, a bonus of eight annas per palla of paddy and Re. 1 per palla of millets was allowed.

Rationing.

346. Statutory rationing was in force in 20 towns in the State during the first half of the year and was withdrawn in the three towns of Shimoga, Sagar and Bhadravati from 1st January 1948. It was abolished in all the areas except in Bangalore City and Civil Station, Mysore, Kolar Gold Fields and Davangere.

347. The Mysore Food (Restriction in services of meals by catering establishments and others) Order of 1946 continued to be in force during the first half of the year. But, later on, with the new policy of relaxation of controls, all the provisions of this Order except that relating to the opening or licensing of new catering establishments, hotels, coffee houses or bakeries, were repealed in May 1948.

Sugar.

348. The Sugar Factory commenced crushing operations in August 1947. The Company produced 95,000 tons of sugar during the year. Consequent upon the introduction of statutory rationing in the three urban areas of Shimoga District and two in Hassan District from 15th July 1947, the demand for sugar increased in these districts. The Government of India having decided towards the end of November 1947 to decontrol sugar from 8th December 1947, the control over price, movement and distribution of sugar within the State was also removed from that date. The price agreed to be charged by the Sugar Company after decontrol was Rs. 35-12-0 per maund (82 2/7 lbs.) or Rs. 97-8-0 per bag (2 cwts.) having regard to the prices fixed in other parts of India. The retail price to the consumers in Bangalore City was fixed at Rs. 1-7-3 per viss with slight variations in other places in the State depending upon freight charges. An Advisory Committee of officials and non-officials and representatives of the Company was appointed to advise the Company about the

equitable distribution of sugar in the State. Arrangements for distribution of sugar through Government Agency were stopped from 1st February 1948. In view of the favourable sugar position in the State, free export of articles of confectionery like chocolates, sweets, etc., was permitted in June 1948.

349. In modification of the Jaggery Control Order of 1946, the Jaggery Control Order of 1947 came into force from 8th December 1947. Under this Order, control over jaggery within the State was lifted but export outside the State was banned except under permits issued by the Director of Food Supplies. In order to give relief to large stockists and wholesalers of jaggery, Government permitted the export of fifty per cent of verified stocks outside the State till the end of December 1947.

Food Councils

350. The Central Food Council met eight times and the proceedings of the meetings of the City and District Food Councils were reviewed at the meetings of the Council.

351. The restrictions imposed on the export of sheep and goats outside the State were ordered to be suspended for a period of one year from 22nd July 1947. With the withdrawal of movement restrictions, the quota system for supplies of sheep and goats to the Southern Army and Coorg was abandoned. Free export of he-buffaloes to places outside the State was permitted till the end of December 1947. On account of continued representations urging removal of the ban on the export of cattle, free export of cattle was sanctioned till the end of March 1948, and later, in March 1948, it was sanctioned until further orders. The Mysore Fowls and Eggs (movement) Control Order, 1948 was also repealed in March 1948.

352. In response to the representations of the merchants and growers of certain commodities that the ban imposed on them may be removed, the control over most of the miscellaneous commodities was lifted. The restriction on the export of potatoes was withdrawn in August 1947 since the crops were good and large stocks were available. Consequent on the decontrol of the miscellaneous commodties, the ad-hoc committees constituted for consideration of problems relating to them were also abolished during the year.

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Detection of Food Offences.

353. The Police staff of the Department made surprise checks in the State borders in order to prevent the smuggling of controlled commodities outside the State. In Bangalore City, 54 cases of infringements of food regulations were detected and referred to the Food Raid Party Police for conducting further prosecution proceedings.

354. There were 802 food prosecutions pending at the commencement of the year and 2,013 prosecutions were newly instituted during the year bringing the total number of cases for disposal to 2,815. Of these, 2,162 cases ended in conviction and 88 cases were withdrawn or otherwise disposed of, leaving a balance of 565 cases pending at the close of the year. This recorded a marked decrease as compared to the number of cases pending at the commencement of the year. Foodgrains worth Rs. 26,312 involved in the cases were confiscated to Government. A sum of Rs. 12,000 was awarded to the police staff and private parties who assisted in the detection of cases of infringements of food rules.

Fuel Supplies.

355. The supplies of fuel to Bangalore City, Civil Station and the Army through the Bangalore Fuel Supply and Transport Company continued during the year. The agreement with the Company which expired on 1st January 1947 was renewed till the end of June 1948, with certain modifications which resulted in a slight enhancement of both purchase and selling prices of fuel.

356. In view of the increase in the rates of railway freight during the year, the purchase price of "Hard" variety of jungle wood received from the Districts of Hassan, Mysore and Shimoga was increased by Rs. 2 per ton. *i.e.*, to Rs. 22 per ton f.o.r. Bangalore. The retail selling price was accordingly revised to $3\frac{1}{4}$ maunds (unsplit) and $2\frac{3}{4}$ maunds (split) per rupee. In pursuance of the policy of gradual decontrol, the withdrawal of control over prices and movement of charcoal was ordered in March 1948 so that the supply and sale of this commodity might be resumed through the normal trade channels.

(ii) Civil Supplies

357. The Department of Civil Supplies, which was constituted in the year 1944, continued to work during the year under report. It was initially being administered

by a separate officer designated the Controller of Civil Supplies, and was handed over to the Additional Director of Industries and Commerce from 1st March 1948 when textile control was removed, and the post of the Controller of Civil Supplies was abolished with effect from the same date. The staff that was attending to the work connected with the Cloth and Yarn Control Orders was considerably retrenched and a smaller staff was continued, in order to attend to the other Control Orders which were still in force.

358. The revised distribution scheme for cloth adopted during the previous year was continued during the first half of the year. The system of distribution of local and Madras Binny's goods by the mills themselves was also continued. In pursuance of the policy of the Government of India, the Mysore Handloom Cloth (Price Control) Order, 1947, which was promulgated in February 1947 with a view to arresting the upward trend of prices of handloom cloth goods in the State, was abrogated in January 1948. The control over distribution, licensing, prices of cloth etc., was removed in the State. The supply of cloth from the local mills and powerloom factories was steady.

359. Adopting the same policy of gradual de-control, the Government abrogated the Mysore Cotton Yarn (Control of Distribution) Order, 1943, from 10th May 1948 by which the licensing of yarn dealers was given up. But Government, however, retained the power of requisitioning sufficient quantities of yarn for the handloom industry. Only such varieties of yarn for which there was no demand locally were permitted to be exported. This had a salutary effect on the local prices of yarn, while the rates elsewhere were very high.

360. At the time of decontrol, there were 5,976 cloth licensees and 359 yarn licensees carrying on the business in cloth and yarn, in the several parts of the State.

361. *Cement.*—The supply position of cement continued to be unsatisfactory owing to transport difficulties and labour strikes in the Madukarai Factory, Coimbatore. To ensure an equitable distribution of cement, Government promulgated the Cement Rationing Order in June 1948.

362. *Paper.*—The paper control orders continued to be in force during the year and no relaxations were

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made due to inadequate supplies. Paper manufactured by the Indian mills was distributed as usual by the Government of India. The control over prices and restrictions on the operation of printing presses and publications of books, etc., continued. The productive capacity of the Mysore Paper Mills has not improved and there is still dearth of paper.

363. *Supply of Typewriters.*—The supply of typewriters to Government Departments was continued to be arranged by the Department through the Government of India.

364. *Manure.*—The administration of this Control Order was transferred to the Director of Agriculture in March, 1948.

CHAPTER VI—AGRICULTURE, CO-OPERATION AND FORESTS.

(i) Weather and Crops.

365. The district distribution of rainfall by districts according to seasons was as follows :—

District	South-West Monsoon		North-East Monsoon		Total	
	April 1947 to September 1947	Average	October 1947 to March 1948	Average	April 1947 to March 1948	Average
	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches
Bangalore ...	18·4	21·9	8·0	9·1	26·4	31·0
Kolar ...	20·9	19·3	5·0	8·9	25·9	28·2
Tumkur ...	17·5	18·3	7·7	7·8	25·2	26·1
Mysore ...	17·3	19·4	8·5	9·6	25·8	29·0
Mandya ...	16·1	18·5	10·5	9·8	26·6	28·3
Hassan ...	26·3	22·7	7·1	10·0	33·4	38·7
Shimoga ...	61·5	49·4	4·4	7·3	65·9	57·0
Chikmagalur ...	64·1	63·2	7·0	10·3	71·1	73·5
Chitaldrug ...	15·8	15·4	4·4	6·6	20·2	22·0
State ...	27·6	27·1	6·9	8·8	34·3	35·9

366. The average for the State is obtained by adding the rainfall of 80 taluk stations in the State and dividing the total by 80.

367. The largest total rainfall for the year (from 1st July 1947 to 30th June 1948) was 382·15 inches at Agumbe in the Shimoga District. The smallest total for the year was 12·67 inches gauged at Parasurampur in the Chitaldrug District. The heaviest fall in 24 hours for the year was at Byrapur Estate in the Chikmagalur District where a rainfall of 17·50 inches was recorded on the 14th July 1947.

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368. The following statement shows the average yield in terms of annas of five selected crops, *viz.*, paddy, ragi, horsegram, cholam and sugarcane in the several districts of the State :—

Serial No.	District	Paddy		Ragi		Horse-gram	
		1946-47	1947-48	1946-47	1947-48	1946-47	1947-48
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Re. a. p.	Re. a. p.	Re. a. p.	Re. a. p.	Re. a. p.	Re. a. p.
1	Bangalore ...	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 7 0	0 7 0
2	Kolar ...	0 9 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 9 0	0 5 0	0 5 0
3	Tumkur ...	0 9 0	0 9 0	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 4 0	0 3 0
4	Mysore ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 7 0	0 8 0	0 5 0	0 5 0
5	Mandya ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 7 0	0 6 0	0 6 0
6	Hassan ...	0 12 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 8 0	0 5 0	0 6 0
7	Shimoga ...	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	0 5 0
8	Chikmagalur ...	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 8 0	0 9 0	0 6 0	0 6 0
9	Chitaldrug ...	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 9 0	0 6 0	0 4 0
	Average ...	0 9 0	0 9 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	0 5 0

		Cholam		Sugarcane	
		1946-47	1947-48	1946-47	1947-48
		9	10	11	12
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Bangalore ...	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 9 0	0 9 0
2	Kolar ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
3	Tumkur ...	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
4	Mysore ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 14 0	0 12 0
5	Mandya ...	0 6 0	0 7 0	0 12 0	0 13 0
6	Hassan ...	0 8 0	0 7 0	1 4 0	0 5 0
7	Shimoga ...	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
8	Chikmagalur ...	0 4 0	0 5 0	0 8 0	0 9 0
9	Chitaldrug ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0
	Average ...	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 9 0	0 8 0

369. The yield of paddy, ragi and cholam remained the same and that of horse-gram and sugarcane was slightly less than in the preceding year.

(ii) Department of Agriculture.

370. The Department of Agriculture continued to pay special attention to the stepping up of food production in the State. The concessions granted by the Department to the agriculturists are reported to be generally more liberal than those allowed in other Indian States and Provinces. Large grants are being placed at the disposal of the

Agricultural Department for the purchase of seeds, manure and implements for distribution among the raiyats at concession rates.

371. In addition to the sectional breeding work on such crops as ragi, jola, castor, wheat, flax, potatoes, chillies, fodder grasses, kudzu vine, essential oil and medicinal plants, there were seven schemes under operation. The scheme for breeding of groundnuts, the scheme to co-ordinate research on pulses, the small millets scheme and the fruit research scheme, partly financed by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, continued to work. The breeding of thick canes in Mysore partly subsidised by the Indian Central Sugarcane Committee, the cocoanut nursery scheme financed partly by the Indian Central Cocoanut Committee and the breeding of Egyptian and Sea Island Cottons fully maintained by the Indian Central Cotton Committee continued to work. The seasonal conditions were not conducive for the crops and the distribution of rainfall was uneven. Botanical Section.

372. The sugarcane breeding work in Mysore was carried on in close co-operation and with the financial help of the Indian Central Sugarcane Committee. The chief object of this work is the production of heavy yielding varieties with high sucrose content, suitable for modern sugar factories and also for jaggery-making by ordinary cultivators. There were two statistical yield tests of different varieties, one at Babbur and another at the Irwin Canal Farm. At the request of the Sugarcane Committee, a large number of sugarcane varieties produced in Mysore were sent to Pusa, Shahjahanpur, Coimbatore, Pedagaon, Anakapalle, Gudiyattam and Rudrur for trial. Sugarcane.

373. The cotton distribution scheme for the distribution of pure cotton seed (M.A.V. and Sel. 69) was started in June 1946 with the aid of the Indian Central Cotton Committee. To popularise the departmental strains and to acquaint the cultivators with proper methods of cotton cultivation, six subvention farms and six demonstration plots and 5 "A" Farms were laid. The area under M.A.V. which was hardly 500 acres in 1946, was estimated to be 3,000 acres during the year. Cotton.

374. In one yield test, 4 out of 11 selections have done better than the rest for the fifth time and in the second yield test 5 out of 8 selections have similarly given Ragi.

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better results than the rest. Studies were continued on early, medium and late maturing selections. Of the early maturing selections tested, 10 have done better than K. 1. which is now in large-scale cultivation in the State.

Paddy.

375. All the breeding work on irrigated paddy is confined to the two Paddy Breeding Stations at Nagenahalli and Bikli. In addition to the breeding work, the seed of the various strains is multiplied in large quantities in the purest form possible and transferred to the District Agricultural Officers for further multiplication in quantities they require for distribution in their respective districts.

376. At the Central Farm, Hebbal, 6 strains of *Bangarthiga*, 6 strains of *Halubbalu*, 2 strains of *Kapile Sanna* and two strains of *Giddabyra* were under comparative yield tests. A scheme for the multiplication and distribution of improved seeds over 2½ lakhs acres or nearly one-third of the paddy area was in operation.

Chemical Section.

377. The application of bonemeal to the soil considerably increased the ragi yield, thus establishing the need for including phosphatic fertilisers for increased crop production. Various experiments proved that the increase in nitrogen and phosphorous content enhances the value of the seed as an article of human consumption and the plant material as a cattle feed. Compost production in rural parts in nearly ten thousand villages by the end of 5 years was being encouraged.

Tractor and Lorry Services.

378. There were 21 tractors at the beginning of the year. With the extended tractor service sanctioned in April 1948, orders for a large number of tractors were placed. Forty-six new tractors were received and 2,368 acres were tractor-ploughed during the year. The starting of a bull-dozer service in each district was being considered. About 150 tractors will be in service in the next few years.

379. There were, at the beginning of the year 13 lorries allotted to the districts for transport of seed, manures, implements, etc., from rail heads to depots and sub-depots in the interior. Ten 5-ton lorries were purchased for the transport of compost from the depots to the raiyats' fields within a radius of 8 miles.

380. Out of about 80 lakhs of acres under occupation in Mysore, nearly 13 to 15 lakhs were left fallow owing to dearth of bullocks, lack of finance and scarcity of labour. With a view to bringing back a large part of these current

fallows under cultivation and also to bring a portion of unoccupied virgin land under the plough, a large fleet of tractors was proposed to be imported for service in all parts of the State. A five-year scheme for ploughing up about 70,000 acres each year was drawn up and was sanctioned by Government in April 1948. Twenty-five Massey Harris, 20 Fordson and one W. D. 9 (International Harvester), tractors were purchased. A Tractor Engineer was appointed and a large number of drivers were being trained. Tractor supervisors, one for each district, were recruited and given preliminary training.

Entomology Section.

381. Regular periodical observations for the occurrence of the larval parasite of the rice moth were made in the godowns and flour mills both at Mandya and Bangalore. Several types of containers for mass multiplication of the parasite were tried. The study of host and parasite relationship was also continued.

Experimental Farm, Hebbal.

382. Dry land ragi, irrigated ragi, monsoon paddy, fodder jola, onions and sugarcane were the principal crops in the Farm. Several manurial trials were carried out to improve the production of ragi, paddy and sugarcane.

Agricultural Education.

383. One Agricultural College, one post-Secondary agricultural school and four Kannada agricultural schools were working during the year. Under the post-war scheme for the re-organisation of existing and opening of more Kannada agricultural institutions, a school was established at Garudapalya in Malur Taluk, Kolar District, in July 1948. The two years' course hitherto offered at the Ramakrishna Krishisala near Anekal was reduced to one year and the curriculum revised.

Mysore Agricultural School, Hebbal.

384. The total strength of the school was 44. As in previous years, foreign students from Coorg, Travancore and Ceylon were also admitted to the school. Thirty-seven scholarships were available for distribution. All the 16 students of the first year class and 13 students of the second year class were promoted to the next higher classes. The hostel attached to the school, now a combined hostel for school and college students alike, continued to be managed by the students.

Vernacular Agricultural Schools, Ramakrishna Krishisala.

385. There were 14 (9) students in the Institution. Paddy, sugarcane, jola and groundnut were the main crops grown on the school farm. Indigenous and English vegetables were also raised in the farm.

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S.K.V.D. Patasala.

386. This is the oldest Kannada agricultural school in the State. Out of 27 students admitted to the school, 25 passed out in the examination. So far, 495 students have passed out of the institution since its inception in 1946.

Somanahalli Agricultural School.

387. Twenty-four students were admitted to the school out of which 21 passed out. One vernacular agricultural school was opened at Garudapalya in addition to the three existing ones.

Engineering Section.

388. The supply position of Iron and Steel deteriorated to a great extent during the year. Four thousand one hundred and eighty-nine ploughs valued at Rs. 1,13,417 and agricultural implements and tools costing Rs. 25,808 were supplied to the agricultural depots and sub-depots. Improved implements of the value of Rs. 88 lakhs are proposed to be distributed during the next quinquennium.

Grow More Food Campaign.

389. Among the concessions that were extended to cultivators in respect of the "Grow More Food Campaign" were (1) grant of land on a five-year lease with option to the lessee to purchase them at upset price at the end of the lease period, (2) lease of unoccupied irrigable land for a period of five years for temporary paddy cultivation, (3) subsidy for sinking wells in all districts up to a limit of Rs. 500 per well, (4) installation of electric pumps on easy terms, (5) restoration of minor tanks, only one-fifth of the cost being contributed by the raiyats, (6) low power charges for irrigation, (7) cheap tractor service, (8) selling of tractors to raiyats on hire-purchase basis, (9) distribution of improved seeds to cultivators, (10) payment of subsidy of Rs. 10 per acre to registered growers of improved paddy seeds, (11) issue of seeds and manures free up to a limit of Rs. 15 per acre for growing irrigated ragi during the kar season, (12) award of prizes for growing kar ragi, (13) issue of free manure seeds at half cost, (14) sale of groundnut oilcake at 75 per cent of the cost price for the first food crop and 50 per cent of the cost price for the subsequent food crop, (15) sale of all fertilisers like ammonium sulphate, ammonium nitrate, superphosphate, bonemeal etc., at 50 per cent of the cost price, (16) sale of implements at cost price with a nominal percentage of 2½ per cent, (17) issue of liberal takkavi loans repayable in 5 years and interest-free and (18) affording cheap tractor service to cultivators.

390. The Agricultural Department had formulated 20 post-war schemes in 1945. After these schemes were examined by the Policy Committee for Agriculture, 10 schemes were sanctioned by Government. The following 9 schemes were in operation during the year :—

(1) Multiplication and distribution of improved paddy strains,
(2) Preparation of compost from rural wastes,
(3) Starting of additional Kannada, Agricultural Schools,
(4) Short course of training to agriculturists in improved methods of agriculture,
(5) Re-organisation of the Section of the Agricultural Statistics and Meteorology,
(6) Tractor Service,
(7) Establishment of five Regoinal Farms,
(8) Establishment of 50 Demonstration Farms at Taluk Headquarters, and
(9) Investigation on the biological control of sugarcane and paddy and cotton borers and epilacine beetles on potatoe.

(iii) Sericulture.

Market Conditions of Silk Industry.

391. Italian silk continued to pour into the market on the validity of licences issued previously at a rate between Rs. 18 and Rs. 24 per pound competing seriously with both the charka silk (fine) and filature silk, thereby affecting the sericultural industry. The 3,000 bales of silk acquired by the Government of India as Japanese War Reparations at comparatively cheap prices were distributed to Mysore, Madras and Bengal, for sale at prices that would stabilise Indian silk prices. Of these, 1,200 bales were allotted to the Government of Mysore. The sale of Japanese silk could not be effected during the year as the imports were not completely stopped due to the validity of licences already issued, and as a consequence of which cheap Italian silk was available in plenty in Indian silk market.

Mulberry Cultivation.

392. The area under mulberry cultivation decreased to 80,000 acres as against 82,000 acres in the previous year. The uprooting was noticeable in Kolar Division which was in favour of commercial crops such as potatoes

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and onion crops. About 50 cart loads of mulberry green cuttings were supplied by the department free of cost to the sericulturists. The total cultivated area of the Government Silk Farms was 60 acres and 5 guntas under bush plantations and 35 acres under mulberry trees. Schemes for encouraging raiyats to plant their gardens with seedlings were under consideration. The use of oilcakes alternatively with green manure and farm yard manure was also demonstrated as a very useful condition for increasing production of mulberry leaves per acre, besides improving the quality of leaves. Details of schemes were under preparation for introducing grafts between Mysore and Japanese mulberry by getting up an organisation similar to those in Japan on co-operative basis as well as Government mulberry nurseries.

393. There were 5,000 rearing houses during the year. The area under mulberry in the seed campaign centres of Kunigal, Bidadi and Dodballapur was 3,612 acres with about 5,000 selected seed cocoon rearers. They were supplied with 18·9 lakhs of disease-free layings free of cost and produced 39 crores of seed cocoons. The selected seed cocoon rearers of foreign race worms produced 5·5 crores of seed cocoons to be used by the grainages of the State. A total of 214·75 lakhs of disease-free layings were prepared and supplied by the Government and aided grainages.

394. The depression in the local silk market directly affected the filature interests in the State. The total production of filature silk was 110,000 lbs. during the year and the estimated production of charka silk was 1,300,000 lbs. Foreign cheap silks poured into India in appreciable quantities and affected the local silk prices considerably. Of the 1,900 basins in the State, only 500 basins worked during the year. The Government Silk Filature, Kankanhalli, was the only concern which made profits while all the others lost heavily. Post-war schemes costing about 25 lakhs of rupees are under the consideration of Government. Among these are the establishment of a Central Sericultural Research Institute and starting of Hill Stations, mulberry nurseries, basic seed cocoon farms and sericultural co-operative societies.

395. The total gross expenditure of the department for the year was Rs. 4·51 (Rs. 4·83) lakhs.

(iv) Civil Veterinary Department.

Contagious diseases.

396. The State remained free from rinderpest during the year and this was the first time in the history of the department that the State's cattlewealth was blessed with the complete absence of this dreaded scourge. The number of animals protected by preventive inoculation was 518 (3,932). One thousand nine hundred and forty-seven (1,038) cases of blackquarter were registered. Two lakhs thirty-three thousand eight hundred and sixty-six young cattle were vaccinated against rinderpest. Four hundred and twenty-eight (356) cases of *hæmorrhagic septicæmia* were registered and 48,631 (43,686) animals were protected against the disease. Seven hundred and seventy (588) cases of anthrax were attended to and 18,345 (7,414) cattle were vaccinated against the disease. One thousand and sixty-five cases of other contagious diseases were registered and 1,064 cases were attended to. Although the mortality from rinderpest was nil, blackquarter and anthrax have accounted for the largest number of deaths during the year.

397. The total number of veterinary institutions at the end of the year was 161 (139). Twenty-one new rural dispensaries were opened during the year. The number of fresh cases admitted for treatment was 474,451 (431,636) and the number of operations and castrations conducted was 27,677 (22,789) and 70,077 (68,189), respectively. There was one veterinary institution for approximately every 31,000 (36,000) heads of cattle. The demand for opening more veterinary dispensaries, especially in rural areas, continued to be on the increase. Foundation stones were laid for 8 (12) new dispensary buildings donated by the public.

Civil Veterinary Aid.

398. The District and Veterinary Live-stock Officers, in the course of their tours, treated 4,295 (2,248) cases, conducted 3,899 (2,095) inoculations, castrated 1,404 (361) scrub bulls and visited 783 (995) villages.

399. The Department also took part in the All-India Cattle Show at Delhi organised by the All-India Cattle Show Committee during February 1948. Representative specimens of Hallikar and Amrit Mahal Cattle belonging to private breeders in the State were selected for the Show and sent to Delhi.

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400. The seasonal conditions were fairly satisfactory throughout the year. Fodder and water were available in all the districts, though the cost of fodder continued to be high. The price of cattle especially work bullocks, soared high, which was due to the lifting of the ban on the export of Mysore cattle to places outside the State. *Sardar Bahadur* Sir Datar Singh, Vice-Chairman, Indian Council of Agricultural Research and Dr. Zal R. Kothawalla, Dairy Development Adviser to the Central Government, visited the Cattle Fair at Chunchankatte.

401. With a view to providing the necessary incentive to cattle breeders and to induce them to exhibit better stocks, the organisers of cattle shows distributed 1,445 prizes to the best exhibits. The establishment of a dairy section is being considered with a view to augment the production and supplies of milk in the State. In order to secure the necessary technical personnel to meet the additional requirements of the Veterinary Department for implementing and operating the post-war schemes, candidates were selected and deputed for training both in India and abroad. All the 26 post-war schemes were accorded general administrative sanction, entailing a total expenditure of nearly Rs. 1,01,82,872. Several of these schemes have already been implemented and detailed proposals for some were still under the consideration of Government.

(v) The Serum Institute

402. The Serum Institute undertook, as usual, large-scale manufacture of several sera and vaccines required for combating outbreaks of contagious diseases among livestock. The Research Section continued with the investigation of various problems connected with diseases of livestock, besides the laboratory examination of all clinical materials received from different institutions in the State. The preparation of anti-rabic vaccine for animals was continued in the Research Section. The Institute continued the preparation of vaccine against Ranikhet disease among fowls and a scheme was sanctioned in October 1947 providing for the establishment of a production centre at Bangalore and nine vaccine depots in the district headquarters with a view to intensify the work on Ranikhet disease prophylaxis throughout the State. A total quantity

of 769,333 (941,000) doses of several sera and vaccines was manufactured. Five lakhs forty-eight thousand six hundred and eighteen doses were sold within the State and 231,385 doses were sold to places outside the State. Two thousand one hundred and ninety-five doses were issued to the Institute for experimental purposes.

403. The total expenditure of the Institute for the year amounted to Rs. 93,848 (Rs. 1,06,058) and the revenue realised was Rs. 1,49,135 (Rs. 1,42,979), thus yielding a net profit of Rs. 55,286.

Live-stock Section

404. Both the *mungar* and *hingar* rains were fairly satisfactory and consquently there was sufficient grazing and water for the cattle in most of the kaval lands. The condition of the cattle was satisfactory. The strength of the four Government herds was 912 (803). There were 210 births and 101 deaths during the year. The total demand in respect of the Amrit Mahal Section under all heads amounted to Rs. 1,70,870 including a sum of Rs. 1,10,885 pending at the beginning of the year. A sum of Rs. 30,171 was collected. Amrit Mahal

405. An extent of 51,093 acres of land was leased out for temporary cultivation. An extent of 39·8 acres of kaval land was transferred to the Revenue Department.

406. Nine lakhs forty-six thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine (687,232) heads of cattle were estimated to have collected in all the cattle fairs held in the State during the year, the sale price of the bullocks ranging from Rs. 400 to Rs. 1,200 a pair. One thousand four hundred and forty-five (1,476) prizes were distributed to the best cattle exhibits. Five out of the nine cattle exhibits at the All-India Cattle Show, Delhi, were awarded trophies, including the Challenge Cup for the best Hallikar breed graciously presented by His Highness the Maharaja.

407. The six Government Sheep Breeding Farms at Yelachihalli, Hebbal, Dodballapur, Karikaval, Chicksandra and Padavalapatna continued to work during the year. The Padavalapatna Farm was converted into a subvention scheme for Mandya District. There were nine Sheep Breeders' Associations at the beginning of the year and one more Association was started at Birur during the year,

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bringing the total to 10. There were 2,576 members in all these associations with a strength of 101,896 sheep. One hundred and twenty-three stud rams were distributed through these associations and 772 scrub rams were castrated. Seventy-six thousand nine hundred and one sheep were clipped during the year. The total quantity of wool collected was 21,918 lbs. One thousand and forty-four woollen fabrics valued at Rs. 10,453 were manufactured in the weaving sections attached to the Sheep Breeders' Associations at Kolar, Nagamangala, Closepet and Dodballapur. One thousand and eighty-seven fabrics were sold realising a sum of Rs. 13,485.

408. Sixty-six (120) bulls were distributed in the State, free of cost under the "Free Bull" scheme. Sixteen (43) bulls maintained by private individuals were selected for the award of premia under the "Premium Bull" scheme. Under this scheme, 16 (19) "One-Day" village shows were held and silver medals and certificates were awarded to the best exhibits. The scheme gained the general appreciation of the rural public.

409. Twenty-six candidates were selected and deputed at State expense for undergoing training in the several Colleges in India.

Government Grass and Stud Farm, Hessarghatta.

410. The farm, which was under the control of the Military Department. was transferred to the Department of Civil Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Services on 20th August 1947. The activities of this farm were dealt with under (i) grass farm, (ii) stud farm and (iii) dry cattle farm. The seasonal conditions were generally favourable for the grasses. The revenue derived by the sale of different kinds of grasses amounted to nearly Rs. 1,15,700.

411. With a view to providing for the necessary care and maintenance of cows and buffaloes, especially in urban areas, during their period of uneconomic existence, *viz.*, the dry period, a dry cattle farm was sanctioned on 17th August 1946. The farm was started from 1st October 1947 at Medahalli post paddocks temporarily. The farm has gained in popularity as a most useful adjunct to the Hessarghatta Farm.

Poultry Farms.

412. There were six poultry units in the State and the number of birds in the units at the end of the year was 1,331. Two thousand three hundred and eighty-five fertile eggs and 372 birds were sold for breeding purposes to the

villages served by Rural Welfare Centres. The total receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 6,293. For the first time, the poultry section competed in the All-India Poultry Show held in New Delhi during February 1948 and won eight prizes which included two All-India Championship cups. Poultry was also exhibited at some District Conferences. A local poultry show was held at the Rural Welfare Centre, Dodballapur, during the Village Conference and prizes were awarded to the best poultry raised by rural folk. A scheme for the investigation of poultry disease, financed jointly by this Government and the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, Government of India, continued to work.

Fishery Section.

413. Fishery conservation measures were enforced during the year in the three divisions comprising Mysore *cum* Mandya, Shimoga and Kolar Districts. Two thousand and thirty-one fishing licences were issued and 498 tank fisheries were leased out during the year, realising a total fishery revenue of Rs. 40,500. Arrangements are being made for the construction of buildings and importation of necessary equipment in connection with the establishment of the Fishery Research Station and Aquariam at Krisharajasagara.

Bee-keeping.

414. A comprehensive scheme of reorganisation and development of bee-keeping throughout the State was sanctioned in January 1948. With a view to securing adequate trained personnel for launching developmental work, bee-keeping training classes of three months' duration were started during the year. There were nine bee-keeping centres in the State.

415. Amongst schemes under consideration were the establishment of a dairy development section, the expansion of pony breeding operations, large-scale poultry farming and calf nursery schemes, the re-organisation of the Cattle Breeding Station at Ajjampur and the provision of free supply of mineral supplements to the malnad cattle.

(vi) Condition of the People

Rainfall and Seasonal Conditions.

416. The rainfall during the year was less than in the preceding year. The yield of principal food crops was normal though the out-turn of crops in some taluks of Chikmagalur, Mysore and Mandya Districts was less than

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that anticipated. The rainfall was neither timely nor well-distributed in some areas in consequence of which tanks in Kolar District did not get adequate supply of water. The agricultural stock was generally healthy and food and water were available to them. Public health was good throughout the State except for the prevalence of plague in parts of Tumkur and Mysore Districts and small-pox in parts of Tumkur District. Preventive measures were taken promptly to check the spread of the diseases. Sufficient labour was available to the cooly classes. The seasonal conditions on the whole were not very favourable.

Distress Relief.

417. There was no distress in any part of the State during the year. Owing to uneven and partial failure of *mungar* rains, the out-turn of dry crops such as ragi and jola in some taluks of Mysore, Mandya and Kadur Districts was very much less than expected. For the same reason, the tanks in the Kolar District did not receive their normal, supply of water with the result that seasonal remissions to the extent of Rs. 76,348 had to be sanctioned during the year in almost all the taluks in the district. On account of heavy rains in the latter part of the year, some damage was caused to the crops in the taluks of Mudigere, Narasimharajapur and Sringeri. Paddy pest prevalent in these taluks for some time during the year was brought under control.

418. The supply of drinking water to men and fodder to cattle was sufficient in all the districts. There was no need to adopt any relief measures in any part of the State during the year. Labour was available to the needy both on account of the works undertaken by the Department of Public Works and under the Village Improvement Scheme. Foodgrains were made available in all the Government Depots, wherever they existed. The prices of these commodities ruled high in the market as in the previous year.

419. The scheme for the grant of subsidies to the raiyats to enable them to sink irrigation wells to grow food crops to step up production sanctioned by Government in March 1948 was continued for a further period of 3 years. A uniform basis, *viz.*, grant of 50 per cent of the cost of the well subject to a maximum of Rs. 500 for each well was orderd to be adopted in all the districts of the State. An allotment of Rs. 5 lakhs was rovided in the

annual budget for granting subsidy to raiyats for sinking irrigation wells in the State.

Cattle Mortality.

420. There was a decrease in the total cattle mortality from all causes as compared with the previous year. Necessary preventive measures were adopted by the Veterinary Department in co-operation with the local officers of the Revenue Department to combat the spread of the cattle diseases. The holding of several cattle fairs was prohibited and restrictions were imposed on the movement of cattle in the affected areas, as a preventive measure.

Accidental fires.

421. Seven hundred and fifty-eight (504) cases of accidental fires were reported, resulting in the loss of 22 human lives, 282 head of cattle and property valued at Rs. 9,11,016 (Rs. 3,38,103). A sum of Rs. 65,520 was sanctioned as cash grant to the sufferers out of the Discretionary grants, Central Distress Relief Fund and the funds provided for the amelioration of the Depressed Classes. In addition to the cash grants, building materials were also given free of cost in all deserving cases.

(vii) Co-operative Societies and Land Mortgage Banks

422. The following statement indicates the progress made by the Co-operative movement in the State during the year:—

Particulars	*1946-47*	*1947-48*
Number of Co-operative Societies ...	2,545	2,523
Number of members ...	234,711	247,917
	Rs.	Rs.
Paid-up share capital ...	79,90,682	87,18,797
Deposits held ...	1,78,20,606	1,75,64,304
Loans from Central Financing Institutions including Land Mortgage Bank	43,90,537	56,22,960
Loans from Government ...	63,789	35,531
Reserve Fund	46,14,845	49,10,831
Other Funds	22,27,510	15,76,782
Total working capital ...	4,04,21,819	4,13,02,805
Net profits	7,77,018	7,99,705
Total turnover	28,48,36,320	31,25,25,274
Loans issued during the year ...	1,63,53,100	1,78,03,571
Loans recovered during the year ..	1,32,31,874	1,54,50,715
Loans outstanding during the year ...	2,35,20,210	2,12,42,509
Loans overdue at the end of the year.	42,48,867	28,33,347

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423. The increase in the total turnover of the societies during the year was due to the fact that a large number of societies dealt in consumer goods and that some of the societies interested themselves in multi-purpose activities. There was an appreciable decrease in overdues as the members repaid the debts overdue by them.

424. Loans were issued by the societies to their members for various purposes, Rs. 71,81,159 (Rs. 69,87,678) for productive purposes, Rs. 47,40,544 (Rs. 29,31,392) for redemption of prior debts, Rs. 12,86,750 (Rs. 10,39,965) for the construction, purchase and repairs of houses, Rs. 89,300 (Rs. 2,16,902) for payment of land revenue and other miscellaneous expenditure and Rs. 23,64,601 (Rs. 1058,434) for non-productive purposes.

425. A sum of Rs. 18,415 was overdue in respect of the loans due to primary land mortgage societies and no sum was overdue in respect of loans due to the Central Land Mortgage Bank from the Land Mortgage Primary Co-operative Societies. The loans overdue in respect of all types of societies at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 28,33,347 (Rs. 42,48,867). There was a decrease in the amounts overdue by Rs. 14,15,520, as the recoveries in all the societies was satisfactory due to the fact that better prices continued to prevail for agricultural commodities during the year which enabled the members to discharge their debts.

Central Banks.

426. There were, at the end of the year, four Central Banks, *viz.*, the Mysore Provincial Co-operative Apex Bank, Ltd., Bangalore City, the Shimoga Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., Shimoga, the Mysore Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., Mysore and the Kadur District Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., Chikmagalur.

427. The Mysore Provincial Co-operative Apex Bank, Ltd., Bangalore, continued to be the pivot of co-operative finance in the State, being the sole agency for the grant of short and intermediate term credits to the primary co-operative societies and building societies affiliated to it. The Bank has been progressively converting itself into a pure federation of societies, and has been reducing the number of individual shareholders and affiliating a larger number of co-operative societies. The membership of affiliated societies to the Bank increased from 1,322 to 1,371. There was an all-round improvement in the working of the Bank.

Agricultural Societies.

428. The number of primary agricultural societies was 1,767 and of these, 1,649 were ordinary credit societies and 23 were agricultural supply societies. The membership of all the agricultural societies rose from 92,521 to 96,135, the paid-up share capital from Rs. 17,25,025 to Rs. 19,04,355, the working capital from Rs. 61,38,048 to Rs. 63,44,361 and the reserve fund from Rs. 14,71,162 to Rs. 15,83,038. The amounts overdue decreased from Rs. 12,78,440 to Rs. 11,61,322, which was due to the prompt repayment of the arrears of loans by the members in the rural parts, on account of the favourable prices of agricultural produce that prevailed in the market.

Non-agricultural Societies.

429. There were 672 (648) societies at the end of the year. Of these, 445 were credit institutions, 155 consumers' societies, 67 weavers' and other industrial societies and five miscellaneous ones. They had a total membership of 132,045, a paid-up share capital of Rs. 57,18,419, deposits amounting to Rs. 1,30,69,125, a total working capital of Rs. 2,35,07,173 and a total reserve fund of Rs. 30,55,679. The working of these societies resulted in a net profit of Rs. 5,39,341.

Consumers' Societies.

430. There were 155 (152) consumers' societies with a total membership of 30,891 and a total working capital of Rs. 24,47,985. The working of these societies resulted in a net profit of Rs. 1,30,986 (Rs. 1,06,496).

431. These societies were popular in being suitable agencies for distribution of the essential articles among their members and other consumers. They purchased articles worth Rs. 1,42,61,137 and effected sales amounting to Rs. 1,99,18,723. In addition to these consumers' societies, 287 ordinary credit societies both in urban and rural areas continued to undertake the distribution of controlled articles and foodgrains. The Mysore Provincial Co-operative Marketing Society transacted business of the largest magnitude, effected purchases at favourable and competitive rates and arranged for their distribution among the consumers' societies.

House Building Societies.

432. The house-building societies numbered 37. They had a membership of 6,535, a total paid-up share capital of Rs. 3,07,838 and a total working capital of Rs. 13,53,966. The net profit realised by them amounted to Rs. 24,909. Consequent on the prevalence of high prices of building materials, there was no increase in the number of

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applications for the grant of loans for house-building purposes. The construction of houses within the means of the poor and middle classes was under consideration.

Employees' Societies.

433. The number of societies of this kind at the end of the year was 206 with a membership of 31,288, a paid-up share capital of Rs. 10,94,003 and a total working capital of Rs. 39,16,018. The reserve fund at their credit amounted to Rs. 4,27,918. Their working resulted in a net profit of Rs. 1,48,674. These institutions continued to render valuable service to their members and the public by undertaking the distribution of rationed and controlled articles.

Ladies' Societies.

434. There were 12 ladies' societies at the end of the year, with a membership of 1,065, a share capital of Rs. 24,038 and a total working capital of Rs. 40,966. This class of societies is proposed to be rehabilitated and the starting of ladies' multi-purpose co-operative societies in all district headquarters was under consideration.

Depressed Class Societies.

435. There were 144 depressed class societies at the end of the year, with a membership of 4,627. Their reserve fund and working capital amounted to Rs. 11,303 and Rs. 1,19,585, respectively. Their working resulted in a net profit of Rs. 2,588. The improvement of this class of societies with special reference to the occupation of skilled workers wherever available was engaging the attention of the department.

Land Mortgage Scheme.

436. The Land Mortgage scheme continued to be in operation in 76 taluks and in four sub-taluks, including the two jahgirs of Yelandur and Sringeri, with 77 societies working in the area at the beginning of the year. The operation of the Mysore Central Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank was extended to Periyapatna and Hunsur Taluks. The orbit of the Land Mortgage scheme was extended to 82 taluks and one sub-taluk.

The Mysore Central Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank, Ltd., Bangalore City.

437. The Bank had a membership of 333 (314), a paid-up share capital of Rs. 3,80,950 (Rs. 3,29,850) and a total working capital of Rs. 35,60,693. They issued loans to the extent of Rs. 13,52,985 and earned a net profit of Rs. 43,425.

Primary Land Mortgage Co-operative Societies.

438. The primary land mortgage societies numbered 79, with a membership of 19,211. They had a share capital of Rs. 3,80,036 and a working capital of Rs. 42,55,965. They issued loans to the extent of Rs. 10,42,473 and

recovered Rs. 2,66,751. The Bank has amended its bye-laws authorising the issue of loans up to 75 per cent of the hypothecation instead of 50 per cent with a view to enable the agriculturists to borrow money for land improvement purposes besides redemption of their prior debts.

439. There were 5 registered co-operative societies, in the Civil Station, Bangalore. The Registrar of Co-operative Societies in Mysore was appointed as Registrar of Co-operative Societies for the retroceded area.

Expenditure.

440. The expenditure on the working of the department amounted to Rs. 2,02,457.

General.

441. The co-operative movement has extended its activities in diverse directions both in the urban and rural parts. The Small Savings Scheme for the sale of 12-Year National Savings Certificates, sanctioned in February 1944, continued till the end of May 1948. The scheme was abolished from 1st June 1948. The Mysore Co-operative Societies Bill incorporating several amendments to the Mysore Co-operative Societies' Act was enacted into law during the year. The Mysore Provincial Co-operative Conference was held at Bangalore in December 1947. The International Co-operators' Day was celebrated throughout the State during the year. The co-operative societies continued to contribute amounts liberally towards benevolent objects such as promotion of medical relief, education, the Red Cross Fund, the Gandhi Memorial Fund, the Yuvaraja Memorial Fund, etc. Several societies have maintained free reading rooms not only for the benefit of their members but also for the general public. A registered society may donate any amount from its Reserve Fund to the Gandhi National Memorial Fund. The question of passing legislative measures in respect of co-operative farming in the State was under the consideration of Government. The starting of a Provincial Co-operative Multi-purpose Corporation in Bangalore City for the purpose of developing agricultural, industrial and other multi-purpose activities on co-operative basis was also under consideration.

Forests.

Settlement, Demarcation Survey and Working Plans.

442. The total area of State Forests, reserved lands and village and minor forests at the close of the year was 4,443·19 square miles made up of the following :—

State Forests	...	...	3,866·88
Reserves	...	...	80·07
Minor Forests	...	...	407·57
Village Forests	...	...	88·67
	Total	...	4,443·19

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443. Except for the preliminary demarcation line of Kamalapur block in Tumkur District for a length of 3 miles and 4 furlongs, no other new " D " lines were cut during the year.

444. A sum of Rs. 73,468 was spent on the construction of roads, bridges and cart tracks. Four hundred and sixty-three miles of new roads and 88 miles of bridle paths and cart tracks were repaired at a cost of Rs. 56,462.

445. As usual, cattle were permitted to graze in the forests of the State and the system of leasing out areas for grazing in auction sales, in addition to the issue of pre-paid licences at sanctioned rates, continued during the year. Two lakhs thirty-five thousand one hundred and sixty heads of cattle were admitted into the forests for grazing. The grazing fee collected during the year amounted to Rs. 56,040. Forty-one thousand one hundred and sixty-six cattle were allowed the special concession of free-grazing.

Natural Regeneration.

446. In the evergreen forests, and in the moist and deciduous forests, the natural regeneration was good. Various operations were undertaken in several divisions to supplement natural regeneration and to improve the density and quality of the more valuable stock.

Artificial Regeneration.

447. Two thousand nine hundred and fifty-six acres of plantations were formed during the year. The existing acreage under teak plantations in the several divisions were extended by 627 (315) acres. To meet the growing demands for fuel and charcoal in urban areas, 2,280 acres were planted with casuarina in the several maidan districts including Mandya Range in Mysore Division and Kadur Range. Besides, 140 acres in the village forest areas of Nagamangala Taluk, Mysore Division, were also stocked with casuarina.

448. An extent of 1,721 acres was cleared, burnt and kept ready for planting in the maidan districts. Two hundred and seventy-two acres of firewood plantations were raised during the year. Replacement of failures and planting in vacant pits of previous plantations were undertaken extensively in the fuel plantations of the maidan districts. Ten lakhs five thousand one hundred and seventy replacements of casuarina and eucalyptus were made, besides planting in 353,200 vacant pits. The area under pyrethrum was extended to 76 acres.

Nurseries.

449. All the permanent nurseries were maintained in good condition. In addition to meeting the departmental demand for fresh plantings and replacements, the surplus stock raised was supplied to the private cultivators at a nominal cost. One nursery at Anandapuram was maintained with plants of economic importance and over 6,000 plants of Antawala, Neem, Honge, etc., were raised, the cost being met from the Rural Welfare Centre. Standard beds of 40'x4'x1' were adopted in all the divisions.

Exploitation of timber.

450. The demand for timber by the trade, Government departments and industrial concerns was heavy throughout the year. The Department, in spite of several handicaps, maintained the essential supplies to the public utility services, *viz.*, the Railways, the Electrical and the Public Works Departments and to the several industrial concerns.

451. The exploitation of timber was regulated according to the prescriptions of the sanctioned working plans. The quantity of timber available for disposal was 298,105 c.ft. after meeting the needs of Government and essential demands. Removal of timber by private agency aggregated to 422,131 c.ft. The Mysore Plywood Corporation, Ltd., extracted from the coupes of Kageneri and Kemphole State Forests 29,785 c.ft. of timber and the Mysore Timber Company extracted 43,268 c.ft. of timber. Large quantities of timber were taken out on licences issued under the Malnad Raiyats' Privileges Rules. In addition, the quantity of timber extracted under Rights and Privileges was 62,442 c.ft. The supplies of timber and sawn materials at concessional prices to religious and charitable institutions were continued.

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Bamboos.

452. Three thousand five hundred and four tons (5,460) of bamboos were supplied to the Mysore Paper Mills, Ltd., Bhadravathi. The value of bamboos extracted by private agency amounted to Rs. 1,10,650 (Rs. 1,07,814).

Sandalwood.

453. The quantity of sandalwood collected was 2,203 tons and was added on to the stock on hand. The supplies to the Sandalwood Oil Factory came to 15,667 tons and 21 tons were sold in retail to consumers. The depression in the sandalwood market was due to the prolonged civil disturbances in the principal markets in Northern India, transport difficulties and unsettled conditions in general.

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Fuel.

454. The post of a Special Officer for surveying the fuel resources in the State was sanctioned in April 1948. Though the control over charcoal was removed during the end of the year and the restrictions on fuel relaxed, the position of fuel and charcoal supplies was not satisfactory in the early part of the year. Fuel coupes in Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur and Mysore were sold on the basis of their estimated yield and with the specific stipulation that the entire yield from these coupes must be supplied to the Department of Civil Supplies only. In addition, the Forest Department itself undertook the exploitation and supply of fuel to supplement those by the coupe lessees. The departmental supplies to Bangalore amounted to 871 tons of casuarina fuel, 1,867 tons of junglewood and 33,862 bags of charcoal. Two thousand three hundred and ten tons of fuel were supplied to the Sandal Oil Factory, Shimoga. A quantity of 51,270 tons of fuel and 327,729 bags of charcoal were supplied by the department to the Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravati.

455. The Fuel Depot at the Mysore Wood Yard continued to function during the year. This is maintained as a reserve depot for the supply of fuel to certain Government institutions and public bodies and to supplement the fair price depots run by the Municipality.

Saw Mills.

456. Fifty-five thousand nine hundred and sixty-six c.ft. of timber were received at the Saw Mills at Shimoga for conversion. Forty-two thousand two hundred and thirty-eight c.ft. were disposed of by auction sale and by supplies to other departments.

457. In the Saw Mills at Agasanhadlu, the timber sawing work was continued on contract system as in previous years. A quantity of 2,398,730 c.ft.of timber has been so far treated in the Wood Preservation Plant.

Forest Research Laboratory.

458. The experimental work on the suitability of bamboo cellulose for rayon was continued. The area under Pyrethrum was extended to 76 acres. Routine analysis of chemicals, insecticides and raw materials were carried out. A number of scientific, technical and commercial queries were answered. The Sandal Spike Investigation Committee met at the Forest Research Laboratory and the schemes of experimental work in this connection are under consideration.

459. About 5½ tons of crude lac were supplied during the year.

Lac Cultivation.

460. Including the two elephants still under training in the Palace Gajasala, the strength of departmental elephants stood at 57 at the end of the year, including 15 captives of the Kheddas held in February and May 1947. Three lakhs fifty-three thousand and seventy four c.ft. of timber and 6,522 poles were dragged by elephants during the year.

Elephants.

Settlement of Mahratta Kunbis.

461. The total population stood at 1,639 at the end of the year. One thousand and seventy-two acres of land continued to be under the occupation of the Kunbis. The scheme for the settlement of Mahratta Kunbis was extended for another five years from 11th September 1947.

Education.

462. The Forest Rangers School was continued during the year. The Foresters' Training School, which started on 1st March 1947, concluded its sessions on 3rd January 1948.

Shikars.

463. Shikars were arranged during the year for His Highness the Maharaja and His Highness the Maharaja of Bharatpur.

Forest Offences.

464. The number of cases disposed of during the year was 1,305 and the amount of penalty recovered amounted to Rs. 47,797. The special staff employed for the purpose of preventing smuggling in the Shimoga Division continued to be active and in order to further the anti-smuggling measures, a committee was appointed in December 1947 for examining and suitably amending the existing forest laws and rules; pending fresh legislation on the lines recommended by the Committee, an ordinance under the Defence of India Rules to control the movement of timber was promulgated from 1st July 1948. The checking staff at Bangalore and Mysore Cities were also continued during the year.

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Finance.

465. The total revenue of the Department, including the receipts from sandal oil, amounted to Rs. 69,23,082 (Rs. 100·44) lakhs. The expenditure of the Department was Rs. 21·60 (Rs. 22·05) lakhs.

CHAPTER VII—TRADE AND INDUSTRIES.

(i) Trade

General.

466. The total trade in merchandise during the year was 23·84 million railway maunds valued at Rs. 93·20 crores.

Imports.

467. The imports by rail amounted to 18·41 million railway maunds as against 21·07 million railway maunds in the previous year. This decrease was chiefly due to fall in the import under "Food, Drink and Tobacco" and "Articles wholly or mainly manufactured" which totalled 5,478,756 railway maunds and 4,968,728 railway maunds, respectively. The imports of "Raw Materials" registered an increase. Rice, grain and pulses, wheat and wheat-flour, salt and tobacco, were the more important articles of food imported into the State. There was a very heavy decrease in the imports of rice (not in husk) from 514,220 pallas in 1946-47 to 185,413 pallas during the year.

Exports.

468. As in the case of imports, there was a decrease in the total volume of exports which amounted to 5·43 (6·10) million railway maunds. Among the more important of the articles exported from the State, were coffee, cardamom, betelnut, jaggery, refined sugar, groundnut oil, raw silk, tanned hides and skins and cast iron (pigs and castings). The total quantity of coffee exported was 171,886 (210,249) railway maunds.

469. As usual, the department continued to investigate on behalf of the Municipalities of Bangalore and Mysore Cities and other Local Bodies, applications for licences to install rice-mills, flour-mills and hullers, oil expellers, rotaries, silk twisting and weaving machines, etc. Of these, 292 applications were disposed of.

(ii) Industries

470. The general industrial and commercial conditions during the year remained steady as in the previous year. The speedy expansion of both large and small-scale industries in the State was facilitated by the abundance of hydro-electric power and adequate supply of raw materials. The several large-scale as well as small-scale industrial concerns

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continued to maintain a steady output, while a good number of them were actively engaged in pushing through the post-war development schemes. The system of rationing of food stuffs and distribution of the same at controlled prices was lifted during the latter half of the year. Similarly, control over textiles (cotton cloth) was also withdrawn. The administration and enforcement of control relating to drugs, cement, paper and yarn was continued during the year. During the latter half of the year, the prices of other articles of food suffered a gradual decline while the prices of textiles considerably advanced. The general Index Number of prices, which was rising gradually, shot up steeply to 432 in June 1948.

471. Necessary steps were taken in the State to implement the resolutions passed at the Industrial Conference at New Delhi in December 1947 for stepping up industrial production in the country.

Financial Assistance.

472. Takkavi and hire purchase loans and loans for the development of rural and cottage industries amounting to Rs. 42,090 were sanctioned and disbursed to 22 persons. Under the scheme of "Financial Assistance to the Educated Unemployed Persons", a loan of Rs. 27,600 was granted to 27 applicants.

473. As usual, the department gave necessary technical advice and assistance to private industrialists in connection with the erection of and repairs to industrial plants and machinery.

Large Industrial Establishments.

474. There were 486 (435) large industrial establishments working during the calendar year 1947, each employing on an average ten or more persons per day. The total number of persons employed in all these establishments was 92,199. Out of the 486 establishments, 458 were perennial and the remaining 28 were seasonal.

475. Among the large-scale industries and trading concerns which were floated or which commenced operations during the year, mention may be made of the following :—

1. The Suedes and Leatherettes, Ltd., Bangalore, was registered as a Joint-Stock Company in October 1947 with an authorised capital of Rs. 25,00,000 to carry on the business of leather dressers, curers, tanners and dealers of leather hides and skins, etc.

2. The Mysore Lac and Paint Works, Ltd. Mysore was started in November 1947 with an authorised capital of Rs. 20,00,000 for carrying on the manufacture of and trade in paints, varnishes, enamels, waxes and lac products.

3. The Cauvery Valley Paper Mills, Ltd., Bangalore, was started for the purpose of manufacturing pulps and papers. It was registered in November 1947 with an authorised capital of Rs. 1,00,00,000.

4. The Sri Lakshminarayana Mills, Ltd., Varuna Village, Mysore Taluk, was started as a joint-stock company in December 1947 with an authorised capital of Rs. 20,00,000 with a view to carry on the business of spinning and dyeing of wool, silk, hemp, etc.

5. The Bharatiya Films, Ltd., Bangalore, was started with a view to carry on the business of production and distribution of Cinematographic Films. It was registered in January 1948 with an authorised capital of Rs. 25,00,000.

6. The Industrial Corporation, Ltd.. Bangalore, was registered as a joint-stock company in March 1948 with an authorised capital of Rs. 50,00,000 to carry on the business of importing and exporting industrial and agricultural machinery.

7. The Sree Chelmesha Textile Mills, Ltd., Chitaldrug, was registered as a joint-stock company in June 1948 with an authorised capital of Rs. 20,00,000. The Mills have undertaken the business of ginning, pressing, spinning and dyeing of all kinds of fibres such as cotton, silk, wool, hemp, jute, etc,

476. Apart from the seven large-scale industries newly started, 47 small concerns with comparatively small investments were started during the year.

477. There were 9 large cotton mills working in the State, of which four were engaged in the manufacture of cloth and yarn, three in the manufacture of cloth, one in the manufacture of yarn and one in the manufacture of hosiery. The total quantities of piece-goods and yarn produced were 48,688,986 yards and 24,684,646 lbs, respectively. Cotton Mills.

478. During the calendar year 1947, there were four large woollen mills with 158 power-looms and 11,802 spindles, producing 2,968,120 lbs. of woollen goods. Woollen Mills.

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Central Industrial Workshop, Bangalore.

479. The total output and sales of the Central Industrial Workshop, Bangalore, during the year were of the value of Rs. 1,99,418 and Rs. 2,12,877, respectively. Several important items of work were undertaken for the various Government Departments and private institutions.

Sri Chamarajendra Technical Institute, Mysore.

480. The Sri Chamarajendra Technical Institute, Mysore, is the biggest institution maintained by the Department for imparting training to artisans in fine arts, modelling, inlay work, engraving, woodcarving, carpentry, cabinet-making, smithy, metal work, rattan manufacture, etc. At the end of March 1948, there were 181 students undergoing training in the Institute, of whom 173 were recipients of scholarships. A separate section was started for polishing and upholstry during the year. A number of distinguished persons visited the Institute including His Excellency Lord Mountbatten and the members of the United Nations Economic Council.

The District Industrial Workshop, Shimoga.

481. The District Industrial Workshop, Shimoga, was amalgamated with the Government Industrial School, Shimoga, from 1st July 1947.

The Mysore Arts and Crafts Depot, Bangalore.

482. The sales of the depot amounted to Rs. 1,46,020. Several Government—owned and Government-aided industrial concerns as well as private artisans have their articles in the Depot for sale on consignment basis. It has earned an all-India reputation as being an emporium for the display and sale of the best specimens of Mysore Arts and Crafts, especially among the European and American customers.

The Mysore Implements Factory, Hassan.

483. The value of output and sales in the Government Implements Factory, Hassan, was Rs. 4,70,000 and Rs. 3,92,000, respectively.

The Mysore Coffee Curing Works, Ltd., Chickmagalur.

484. The Mysore Coffee Curing Works, Ltd., received 1,500 tons of coffee for curing and 312 tons of hulled coffee were delivered to the Pool through these works.

The Mysore Tobacco Company, Limited, Bangalore.

485. The total output of tobacco for the season was 318,920 pounds as against 258,022 pounds in the previous year.

The Mysore Lamp Works, Limited, Bangalore.

486. During the year, 450,578 lamps were manufactured and 552,615 were sold making a net profit of Rs. 62,935 for the year. A scheme for manufacturing

10,000 lamps a day has been approved by Government. The concern is equipped with the machinery for the manufacture of street series and high voltage lamps.

The Mysore Chrome Tanning Company, Limited, Bangalore.

487. The Mysore Chrome Tanning Company, Ltd., had increased its production and experiments in the manufacture of chamois skin were conducted successfully. The production and sales during the year amounted to Rs. 7,14,655 and Rs. 8,89,500, respectively.

The Mysore Stoneware Pipes and Potteries, Limited, Bangalore.

488. In order to maintain and expand its sales, the concern has entered the Madras, Bombay and Poona markets where it has established a foot-hold, as the drainage schemes of the Mysore and other Governments could not be pushed through expeditiously.

Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravati.

489. The operations in the works have resulted in a surplus of Rs. 11·06 lakhs, after providing a sum of Rs. 14·5 lakhs towards depreciation and Rs. 2 lakhs towards the amenities fund, against a surplus of Rs. 10·27 lakhs in the previous year. The sales amounted to Rs. 1·30 crores. A dairy farm at a cost of Rs. 12,000 was opened in close proximity to the works. Arrangements were being made to start an agricultural and a poultry farm as an adjunct to the Dairy Farm. Several amenities such as construction of cottages for employees of the works, industrial canteen, adult literacy campaign, food supply arrangements, construction of a high school, appointment of a works committee, an arbitration tribunal, and medical aid were afforded to the employees of the works. The construction of a small experimental C.I. Plate Sleepers plant to meet the needs of C.I. plate sleepers required for the Mysore State Railway was under progress. The manufacture of special steel castings required in Mysore and by other companies in India is being undertaken in the Steel Foundry. An Iron and Steel Advisory Committee is proposed to be formed in place of the existing Iron and Steel Central Board under the chairmanship of the Iron and Steel Controller. Fourteen probationers were appointed during the year.

The Government Electric Factory, Bangalore.

490. The manufacturing operations were greatly hampered during the year owing to the non-availability of essential raw materials. In spite of this handicap, the factory managed to concentrate greater attention over the development of postwar schemes. The Bakelite Section produced materials of the value of Rs. 3·25 lakhs. The sales for the year amounted to Rs. 11,50,000.

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The Government Porcelain Factory, Bangalore.

491. During the year, the Electro Porcelain and Crockery articles and A.D.C. Carbons and Plaster of Paris of the total value of Rs. 4,04,587 were manufactured in the Factory and the total sales and miscellaneous receipts amounted to Rs. 7,21,165.

The Government Silk Weaving Factory, Mysore.

492. The sales in the Government Silk Weaving Factory during the year amounted to Rs. 12,27,890. The expansion of the Silk Factory was contemplated by the addition of another 70 looms with required machinery. The Government Dye House dyed 42,730 pounds of yarn.

The Government Soap Factory, Bangalore.

493. The Government Soap Factory, Bangalore, manufactured 516 tons of soaps. The sales for the year amounted to Rs. 19,33,563, which has constituted a record.

Textiles.

494. Under the expansion scheme of the Cotton Textile Section of the Department, the number of Yarn depots and Relief centres was increased considerably. Forty-five Yarn Depots which were working have sold yarn worth Rs. 8,79,061. The ten Relief Centres took up the manufacture of varieties of shirtings, coatings, towels and dhoties. The Kolar Yarn Spinning Centre concentrated its attention on the manufacture of pile carpets, druggets, cumblies, woollen coatings and blankets. The Badanval Spinning Centre underwent some difficulties in regard to production during the year. There were 400 looms working.

Industrial Education.

495. There were ten industrial schools working under the control of the Department in important district and taluk headquarter towns of the State for imparting training to artisans in carpentry, smithy, weaving of cotton and wool, lacquerware manufacture, sandal-wood carving, etc.

Home Industries.

496. There were 30 home industrial institutions working in different parts of the State. Of these, 27 institutions received grants from the Department aggregating to Rs. 14,235.

Rural and cottage industries.

497. There were 58 Cottage Industries Centres working in the several parts of the State. Facilities were afforded, as usual, for training artisans in industries like mat-weaving, pottery, coirmaking, rattan manufacture, carpentry, smithy, button-making, tanning, leather-stitching, brass works, lacquerware manufacture,

volegari works, etc. Eight hundred and seventy-three persons were trained till the end of June 1948. Articles worth Rs. 49,038 were produced, of which articles worth Rs. 38,000 were sold. Special attention was paid by the Department in respect of participating in the several exhibitions in Europe and America, namely, the British Industries Fair, London, the Royal Netherlands Trade Fair, Utrecht (Holland), the Milan Exhibition in Italy, and the Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto.

498. Among special schemes may be mentioned the advance of a sum of Rs. 20,000 by Government for the manufacture and supply of Rural and Cottage Industries machinery and appliances to private parties and the sanction of the three-year plan for the development of Cottage Industries at an estimated cost of Rs, 25,79,721. A scheme for starting a Coir Industries Centre at Nanjangud and a Tile Factory at Gudibanda was sanctioned. The first batch of 13 Lady candidates had completed their training in tailoring. The opening of a new Sugar Factory at Shimoga, capable of crushing 1,000 tons of sugarcane per day was also sanctioned. The starting of Cottage Industries Centres in selected localities in the State was under consideration. A grant of Rs. 10,000 was sanctioned for demonstration of Cottage Industries during Jatras.

499. With a view to ensuring quick working of the Department, certain improved measures were undertaken during the year amongst which may be mentioned, the appointment of a whole-time Commissioner of Labour and Depressed Classes and authorising the Additional Director of Industries to exercise the powers under the Mysore Handloom Cloth (Price Control) Order in respect of the price-marking of handloom cloth. Among schemes under consideration were the starting of rural industries workshops for the manufacture and repair of tools and agricultural implements for rural areas at an estimated cost of Rs. 3,81,000 and proposals for starting of six more industries at Nanjangud at a cost of Rs. 61,000.

500. The compulsory use of certified standard weights and measures was enforced in 60 important trade centres in the State, as provided for under Section 3 of the Mysore Weights and Measures Act. During the year, 16,335 units of weights and measures were tested and stamped and a sum Rs. 1,024 was realised as testing fees. Prosecution

Weights and Measures.

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Patents and Designs.

proceedings were instituted in 75 cases, of which 42 resulted in conviction. A sum of Rs. 354 was recovered as fine.

501. Twenty-two (52) applications for patents were filed. One application for Registration of Design was received. Of these, 2 originated from Mysore, 7 from the Dominion of India and the remaining from abroad. Six applications were accepted and 8 Patents for inventions were sealed. The sealing fee collected amounted to Rs. 240 (Rs. 660). Sixty-three applications for renewal of patents were received and certificates were granted. The income from fees in respect of applications for patents and designs and other proceedings under the Act amounted to Rs. 7,110.

(iii) Marketing Department.

502. The Marketing Department was made permanent from the 18th April 1948.

503. Detailed surveys on the marketing of cotton and other oil seeds, honey and bees-wax, pepper, turmeric, melons and water melons, litchies, papayas, dried fruits and nuts, vegetable products and cole crops and root vegetables, as per the synopsis furnished by the Central Agricultural Marketing Department were undertaken during the year.

504. Supplementary information about the reports drafted in the previous year, relating to rice, millets, pulses, chillies, groundnuts and milk, meat and poultry was furnished to the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India, New Delhi.

505. The Department attended to numerous miscellaneous enquiries both from within the State and outside and furnished necessary information on agricultural commodities and live-stock products, after detailed investigation.

506. The grading of eggs at the five egg-grading stations, of Coorg oranges both at Bangalore and Mysore and of figs at Ganjam was continued. A revised scheme regarding the establishment of a regulated market at Tiptur was under consideration. The constitution of the first Market Committee at Tiptur as also the establishment of regulated markets at Shimoga, Chitaldrug, Arsikere and Saklespur were under consideration.

507. The question of carrying out experiments in the extraction of cardamom oil and the economic uses to which it could be put has been under consideration by the Indian Institute of Science under the guidance of Dr. P. C. Guha. The Chief Marketing Officer has been appointed as liaison officer between the Institute and the Government and a sum of Rs. 6,000 has also been sanctioned for conducting research experiments.

508. There were 49 co-operative marketing societies at the end of June 1948. The Bangalore Vegetable Marketing Society enrolled 21 members and the other marketing co-operative societies had a total membership of 6,645 with a share capital of Rs. 1,75,790. Their total working capital amounted to Rs. 6,38,293. Their working resulted in a net profit of Rs. 14,101.

509. The Mysore Provincial Co-operative Marketing Society, Ltd., Bangalore, which is more than 5 years old, was popular with the societies. It was serving as a direct link between the producers' societies on the one hand and the consumers' societies on the other. It sold articles to 179 societies in the State and eight societies outside the State. The Society also undertook the distribution of coffee seeds, mill cloth, agricultural implements, etc., as before. The total turnover during the year amounted to Rs. 62,16,656. The Mysore Central Paddy Co-operative Society collected 7,654 pallas of paddy and supplied them to Government. It imported large quantities of pulses and sold them to the consumers' societies in the State.

510. The arrangements made for collecting the daily and weekly market rates of certain agricultural commodities and live-stock products from Bangalore and mofussil markets and broadcasting the rates through the "Akashvani" Broadcasting Station, Mysore, were continued during the year. The weekly statements showing the prices of raw hides and skins and poultry and eggs were sent to the Agricultural Marketing Adviser, Delhi. The weekly prices of arecanuts from Shimoga and Madras, of cocoanuts from Arsikere and Cochin State and of cardamoms from Saklespur were collected and furnished to the Government of India. The auction prices of coffee, as prevailing in Chickmagalur market from time to time, were also collected and furnished to the Agricultural Marketing Adviser, Delhi. A draft Bill for the maintenance of warehouses in the

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State, as in Bombay, Travancore and the Punjab, was under consideration.

(IV) Labour.

Labour Conditions.

511. Labour conditions in the first half of the year were disturbed owing to strikes in most of the important industrial concerns, but in the latter half of the year, the conditions were comparatively peaceful. In all these cases, peaceful conditions were restored by the timely intervention of the departmental officers.

Wages and dearness allowances.

512. Wages in several industrial concerns were maintained at a high level. The payment of dearness allowance to labourers in the large industrial concerns in Bangalore and Mysore Cities was based on the working class cost of living index numbers published in the " Mysore Information Bulletin " and the " *Mysore Gazette* " as usual for the information of the public. The total amount of dearness allowances paid by the industrial concerns in the State was Rs. 1,25,47,510. The total amount of bonus paid by all the industrial concerns to their employees in the State during year was Rs. 29,04,257.

Re-settlement and Employment.

513. Apart from the vacancies reserved in the departments of the Government for war service candidates, military units, the Posts and Telegraphs Department, Survey of India, Railways, Hospitals, Mills and Industrial Concerns notified their man-power requirements to the Employment Exchange. It was expected that the progress of employment through the Exchange would improve when there was greater co-operation by the employers in the activities of the Employment Service Organisation; 967 ex-servicemen who sought assistance were registered and 417 were reported to have found employment. Government have extended, among facilities, benefits for grant of industrial loans to the educated unemployed to such of those ex-servicemen as were willing and competent to set up small-scale industries or business of their own. The provision of house-building sites was another facility. The Employment Exchange of the Civil Station, Bangalore, has been amalgamated with the Bangalore City Employment Exchange. Proposals for placing the employment organisation on a permanent footing were under consideration.

Courts of Arbitration.

514. The disputes between the Management of the Mysore Iron and Steel Works and its Labour Association, the two disputes between the Labour Associations and the Managements of the Minerva Mills, Ltd., and the Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Ltd., and the dispute between the Labour Association and the Management of the Davangere Cotton Mills, Ltd., were referred to the Courts of Arbitration by Government. A Pay Commission for reviewing and reporting on conditions of employment and labour in the gold mining industry, was appointed by Government.

Industrial Disputes.

515. There were six cases pending before the Chief Conciliator at the beginning of the year. Sixty-nine cases were referred to the Chief Conciliator bringing the total number of cases to 71 for instituting conciliation proceedings. Out of 71 cases, 6 were declared as invalid or were not taken cognisance, of and 24 were settled. Failure reports were published in 40 cases and one case was pending at the close of the year.

Labour Associations.

516. There were 70 labour associations, registered under the Mysore Labour Act, 1942, functioning during the year. The membership of the associations was 52,822 at the close of the year.

Labour Welfare.

517. The Labour Welfare Board considered questions relating to housing facilities to labourers, recreational facilities to industrial workers, safeguarding the interests of employees in unorganised industries and legislative control over the funds of the several workers' unions in order to prevent lightning strikes. The recreational centres run by the Government in Bangalore City continued to afford facilities and attract labourers in large numbers. Employers of large industrial concerns also continued to afford extra facilities and attract labourers in large numbers. The report on the survey of occupational diseases in the State was completed and was under consideration.

Workmen's Compensation.

518. The total number of cases for disposal during the year was 306 including the cases pending at the commencement of the year, of which 273 cases were disposed of. The largest number of cases, *viz.*, 228, was filed in the Court of the Commissioner of Workmen's Compensation, Kolar District, Champion Reefs. The total amount of

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compensation for distribution under the Mysore Workmen's Compensation Act amounted to Rs. 55,508.

519. The following four bills which were passed by the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council were enacted into law :—

1. The Mysore Factories (First) (Amendment) Bill, 1948. (Holidays with pay).
2. The Mysore Factories (Second) (Amendment) Bill, 1948. (Starting and maintenance of canteens).
3. The Mysore Payment of Wages Bill, 1948, and 1948.
4. The Mysore Shops and Establishments Bill,

General.

520. The most important feature in the history of the Labour Department was that the Mysore Industrial and Labour Conference which was essentially tripartite in composition was held under the auspices of the Mysore Government for 3 days on 27th, 28th and 29th April 1948. About 150 delegates consisting of prominent industrialists and labour leaders of Mysore attended the Conference. The opening and concluding addresses were delivered by Sir A. Ramaswamy Mudaliar, Dewan. On the 1st day, Dr. Shyam Prasad Mukherji, Hon'ble Minister for Industries and Supplies, Government of India, addressed the delegates on important subjects to be discussed at the Conference and stressed the need for importing foreign capital and the importance of industrial truce for increasing the national wealth. In pursuance of the decisions arrived at the above conference, four sub-committees were appointed for recommending the lines on which legislative and administrative action might be taken with regard to the subjects which would be considered by each. The Minister for Law and Labour, as one of the members of the Government of India delegation representing Indian States, also attended the 31st session of the I.L.O. Conference held at San Francisco during June 1948. The publication of the "*Labour Gazette*" was sanctioned in March 1948.

(v) Joint-Stock Companies

521. There were 377 (336) Joint-stock companies at the close of the year, of which 22 (21) were limited by guarantee and 355 (315) limited by shares. Of the new companies registered, 30 were public and 33 were private.

Three companies went into voluntary liquidation. There were 160 (160) companies incorporated outside the State. The number of persons holding auditors' certificates at the end of the year was 108 (98).

522. Forty-seven Societies were registered under the Societies Registration Act during the year and a total of 563 societies were on the Register at the end of the year.

523. Under the Mysore Insurance Act, 6 (9) companies were registered and 54 (53) renewed their registration. The number of licensed Insurance Agents was 3,059 (3,459).

524. The number of firms registered under the Mysore Partnership Act during the year was 124 (111) leaving 707 (597) firms on the register at the end of the year.

525. The receipts of the Department amounted to Rs. 49,174 during the year.

526. The Mysore Government Five-Year Savings Certificates were declared as approved securities under Section 2 (2) of the Mysore Insurance Act, 1939. The Mysore Companies Amendment Act, 1946 (VI of 1946), was brought into force from 1st February 1948. Section 9 of the Mysore Insurance Act, 1939, was amended (regarding the refund of deposit of an insurer) (Insurance Amendment Act No. XXIII of 1948).

(vi) Posts and Telegraphs

527. During the year, branch post offices were opened in 51 places in the State. Three sub-offices and 3 combined sub-offices were opened. The status of the Doddakurugodu and Krishnamurthipuram branch offices was raised to that of a sub-office. Temporary branch offices were opened at the Hassan Cattle Show and the Chunchanakatte Jatra and a temporary sub-office was opened at Jayanagar. The Experimental post offices at Hosadurga, Gudemaranahalli, Keragodu and Purigal were made permanent.

528. At the end of June 1948, there were in all 659 Post Offices in the State, of which 4 were Head Offices, 93 Combined Sub-Offices, 515 Branch Offices and the remaining Sub-Offices. Post boxes existed in 1,120 villages, including the villages where post boxes were newly planted. Motor Mail Service was introduced to Closepet, Vadavalla, Tiptur, Sriramapura, Javakal, Hosadurga, Hassan, Chickmagalur, Irwin Canal Farm, Koppa, Mandya, T.-Narsipur,

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Talkad and Channagiri. The system of delivery of letters by locked bags, was in force in 71 villages. Daily Mail Service was afforded to Honganur and Kodanahalli.

529. There were 90 Telegraph Offices working in the State at the beginning of the year and 3 were opened during the year bringing the total to 93 at the end of the year. Of these, 24 were guaranteed Telegraph Offices and the remaining 69 were non-guaranteed ones.

530. Owing to restrocession of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, to the Mysore Durbar, the administration of the Mysore Wireless Telegraphy Act and Rules framed thereunder devolved on the Industries and Commerce Department from 1st August 1948 excepting from 1st January to 1st April 1948, during which time the Indian Post and Telegraph Department had taken over the issue of licenses in the Civil Area. The total number of all kinds of licenses issued during the year (including the Civil and Military Area) was 9,622 yielding a total revenue of Rs. 1,09,075.

Akashvani Broadcasting Station, Mysore.

531. The Vice-Chancellor, University of Mysore, was the Chairman of the Board of Management, Akashvani, till 29th June 1948 when the Board of Management was reconstituted with Dr. M. V. Gopalaswamy as Chairman.

532. The number of hours of transmission which used to be seven and a half hours per day was increased to eight hours with an additional 50 minutes on Sundays. These increased hours of transmission were utilised to introduce interesting and important broadcast items. There were 570 musical performances, both vocal and instrumental, broadcast from the Station. Special music programmes were broadcast on important occasions like Thyagaraja Day, Basava Jayanthi, Ramanujacharya Thirunakshatra and Sankara Jayanthi. Twenty-five talks were broadcast every month. Book reviews of important Kannada publications, debates and symposia were regularly broadcast from the Talks Section. The Drama Section had its programme on all Sundays between 8-30 and 9-00 P.M. Special features were arranged on important occasions.

533. The several activities under Women's and Children's Sections, Rural Programme Section and Urdu Section continued during the year.

534. With a view to facilititating the progress of rural development schemes as well as to educating, entertaining and spreading correct information among the rural population, the installation of about 60 community receiving sets in the Station-coverage area (Medium wave) was under consideration. The starting of a Broadcasting Relay Station in Bangalore was also being considered.

(vii) Economic Development and Planning.

535. The six Policy Committees for (1) Education, (2) Agriculture, (3) Industries and Commerce, (4) Public Health, (5) Public Works and Transport and (6) Sericulture continued to function. The Policy Committees considered the development schemes left over at the close of last year and also other schemes and subjects placed before them by the concerned Departments and members of the Committees.

536. One hundred and twenty-four meetings in all of the several Policy Committees were held. Out of the 104 schemes referred to the several Policy Committees, 51 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 53 at the end of the year.

Committee for Education.

537. The Committee for Education considered and disposed of the two remaining post-war schemes, *viz.*, development of High School Education and the Wardha Scheme of Basic Education. The subjects regarding the revised schemes for training of teachers for primary and middle schools, for medical inspection of school children, for development of physical education, for deputation of officers for administrative training abroad, for provision of midday meals to pupils, for provision of adequate staff for inspection and administration, for post-primary and middle school education and the system of imparting military training to all the students in the middle, high and University grades of education were also disposed of by the Committee. A proposal for the training of production engineers in the State was considered and recommended to the University for usefully introducing the subject in the University course of study.

Committee for Agriculture.

538. The Committee for Agriculture considered in detail the note prepared by the Commissioner of Economic Development and Planning on food production in the State and passed certain resolutions on

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the question of food production in the State and the need for a drive to intensify the same. Among the other subjects considered by the Committee were the construction of model cattlesheds, supply of agricultural implements through agricultural depots, establishment of a cane development board, the printing of an agricultural calendar, a co-operative farming scheme and joint land management, as recommended by the Sub-Committee, a scheme for granting loans on liberal terms for starting dairies and the scheme for the supply of mineral supplement for the improvement of Malnad cattle.

Committee for Industries and Commerce.

539. In regard to the policy to be adopted in the matter of permitting outside enterprise and capital to establish industries in the State, it was resolved by the Committee for Industries and Commerce that "in the interest of industrial and economic development of the State, foreign capital may be availed of under suitable conditions to be determined by an Advisory Body, a certain measure of control being exercised by Government in respect of applications from non-Mysoreans for establishing industries in the State." The Committee also considered and disposed of questions regarding the propagation of cane industry as a means of development of industries in the Malnad and the enactment of legislation for unauthorised and uneconomic textile mills.

Committee for Public Health.

540. The Committee for Public Health considered and disposed of subjects regarding the grant of scholarships to girls studying in High Schools for taking the Nursing course and the manufacture of films on medical and public health matters for instructional and propaganda purposes.

Committee for Public Works and Transport

541. The four schemes that were considered and approved by the Committee for Public Works and were (1) opening of a new railway line from Byadagi to Sagar, (2) the production of documentary films which would be useful for education and propaganda work, (3) opening of a railway line from Kadur to Sagar *via* Chickmaglur, Mudigere, Koppa and Thirthahalli and (4) opening of a railway line from Maddur to Rayadurga. The Committee also considered and approved of the programme of road development in the State, *viz.*, the construction of inter-village roads, minor district roads and the minor bridges.

542. The Committee for Sericulture considered and disposed of the following subjects :— Committee for Sericulture.

(1) Review of the position of the silk industry in the State and the deputation of an officer to China to study the general conditions prevailing in the Chinese silk industry,

(2) Grant of special facilities to graineurs,

(3) Supply of motor vans to transport seed-cocoons,

(4) Introduction, through legislation, of control and a system of licensing regarding the rearing of foreign races,

(5) Starting of a central silk marketing co-operative society and

(6) Grant of bonus to aided grainages.

543. The manuscript portion of the Statistical Abstract for Mysore State was completed and out of 146 statements, 136 were printed. The compilation of the "Handbook of Commercial Information" was also completed.

544. The principal measures sanctioned during the year were (1) establishment of a Teacher's College, (2) permanent improvements to Mysore City Water Supply, (3) development of the Government Soap Factory, (4) the continuance of the scheme of subsidisation of irrigation wells for a further period of three years, (5) the three-year plan for the development of Cottage industries in the State, (6) waiving of the contribution by local bodies towards cost of new midwives, in cases of proved inability and (7) nationalisation of Road Transport (Bus Services).

(viii) Sri Jayachamarajendra Occupational Institute

545. The Sri Jayachamarajendra Occupationl Institute, Bangalore, started its fifth year of working from 1st July 1947. In addition to 25 regular courses, special adult craftsman courses in Motor Mechanics, Cinema Projection and Tailoring were started during the year for the benefit of several ex-servicemen and for those who do not possess the requisite qualification for the regular diploma courses but want to improve their knowledge and skill by working in the Institute for short periods. During the year, 393 students were admitted, bringing the total strength to 722 (589). Admission and training.

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546. Most of the third year students underwent practical training in various industrial establishments in and outside the State.

Examination.

547. Out of 203 candidates who appeared for the Certificate Examination, 113 passed and out of 109 students who appeared for the Diploma Examination, 84 passed. Out of 45 students who appeared for the Short-term courses in Radio Mechanics, Automobile Driver Mechanics, Electric Wireman and Printing, 30 passed. All the eleven lady candidates who took the Tailoring Examination came out successful.

Scholarships.

548. Besides 70 scholarships awarded by the several District Boards and Municipal Councils to the candidates coming from their respective areas for training in the Institute, 16 merit, 64 backward community, 3 depressed class, 3 military, 10 printing and 5 Ameer Jan Endowment scholarships were also awarded to poor and deserving candidates. Messrs. The International General Electric Company (India), Limited, awarded a special scholarship of Rs. 20 per mensem to the best candidate of the Electrical Technology Course. *Pradhanasiromani* N. Madhava Rao, C.I.E., Ex-Dewan, donated 12 scholarships of the value of Rs. 75 each for the poor and deserving students of the third year classes. The enhancement of freeships from 20 to 30 percent was sanctioned.

Recognition of Institute diploma.

549. The Diploma in Civil Draughtsmanship was treated as equal to the Diploma in Civil Engineering of the Engineering School, Bangalore. The Radio Course for employment of Radio students in the Radio Department was recognised by the Madras Government.

550. The cost of equipment purchased during the year was Rs. 2·81 lakhs. Some of the important items of equipment purchased during the year were the latest types of lathes, milling and grinding machines, a Pantograph Die-Sinking Machine, tilting furnaces for smelting aluminium, brass and iron, an R.C.A. film recorder, a disc-recorder, a transmitter and a meter testing bench, a planing and thicknessing machine and an automatic film finishing machine.

Furniture.

551. The furniture required for the Institute was continued to be manufactured in the Carpentry Section, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 9,836 (Rs. 9,733).

Hostel and Canteen.

552. The number of boarders admitted in the Institute Hostel was 35 (36) during the year. The Institute Canteen continued to work with the help of the Government grant and the donation of Rs. 50 per mensem by *Dharmaprakasa Rao Bahadur* Devarao Shivaram.

553. The film on Rural Development in Mysore was completed and the sound recording and musical scoring were in progress. A full colour film of the immersion ceremony of Gandhiji's Ashes at Paschimavahini and of the ceremonial function at Bangalore held under the gracious presence of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore was also produced and exhibited to the public. The Sound Recording Section undertook recording work both on film and disc for private producers. Electrical recording of the following important speeches was also made :—

1. Speeches delivered by His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore and the Hon'ble Ministers at the condolence meeting held in the Olympic Stadium.
2. Message delivered by Dr. Rajendra Prasad during his visit to the Institute.
3. Message delivered by Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherji, Minister for Industries and Supplies, Government of India, on the importance of Aircraft Industry.

554. A scheme for the starting of an Occupational Institute at Hassan similar to the one at Bangalore was under consideration. Grants of Rs. 1·5 lakhs and Rs. 2·5 lakhs have been sanctioned for construction of buildings for the Occupational Institute at Mysore and a Polytechnic Institute at Davangere, respectively.

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CHAPTER VIII—PUBLIC WORKS, RAILWAY AND ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENTS.

(i) Public Works

555. The large building works which were in various stages of construction during the year were the rear wing to the New Public Offices, Bangalore, costing Rs. 4,11,330; the central block of Nurses quarters, Bangalore, costing Rs. 2,21,915; the new Pathological block in Victoria Hospital, Bangalore, costing Rs. 1,76,400; the Tuberculosis Sanatorium costing Rs. 4,32,000; the Sri Jayachamarajendra Indian Institute of Medicine, costing Rs. 5,46,730; Ninety additional staff quarters at the Provincial Reserve Police Lines, Bangalore, costing Rs. 2,97,000; the Natural Science block in the Central College, Bangalore, costing Rs. 3,62,000; the Fort Middle School, Bangalore, costing Rs. 1,03,700; four State Officers' quarters in Mysore Infantry, Hebbal, costing Rs. 1,33,810; a Hanger at Jakkur Aerodrome, costing Rs. 1,20,000; the Crawford Hall, Mysore, costing Rs. 13,55,000; the Nurses' quarters at Mysore, costing Rs. 3,58,000; the Radiology block in Krishnarajendra Hospital, Mysore, costing Rs. 1,41,000; the special wards of 3 blocks of 12 beds each in Krishnarajendra Hospital, Mysore, costing Rs. 1,08,891; the Anatomy Dissection theatre, Mysore, costing Rs. 2,50,000; the canopy over the statue of His Highness the late Yuvaraja of Mysore, costing Rs. 3,50,000; the new Infantry Lines in Mysore Horse (1st stage), Voddarapalya, costing Rs. 3,36,170; the new Infantry Lines in Mysore Horse, Voddarapalya (2nd stage) Mysore, costing Rs. 5,00,000: the New Indian Officers' quarters, Mysore, costing Rs. 1,80,000; the family men's quarters, Mysore, costing Rs. 3,35,000; the officials' quarters, Periyapatna, costing Rs. 1,08,065; the Infantry Lines at Bhadravati, costing Rs. 2,04,700; the Electrical buildings (Jog Power Scheme) at Bhadravati, costing Rs, 1,66,560; Col. Crawford Hospital at Saklespur, costing Rs. 2,86,000; the extension of the rear of the out-patients' block and construction of the first floor over the existing block in Krishnarajendra Hospital, Mysore, costing Rs. 1,75,000 and

the extension of the administrative block at the Princess Krishnajammanni Sanatorium, Mysore, costing Rs. 2,59,000.

556. The following important bridge works were in progress during the year :— Bridges.

		Rs.
1.	The bridge across the river Kabini near Thumbasoge.	... 4,41,000
2.	The bridge across the river Varada near Kerehalli, Sorab Taluk.	... 2,92,000
3.	The bridge across the Arkavati near Closepet.	... 2,91,000
4.	The bridge across the Arkavati near Kankanhalli.	... 2,15,000
5.	Reconstruction of 3 arches (on the Chickmagalur side) of the collapsed bridge across the river Bhadra near Balehonnur, and	... 1,82,000
6.	Reconstruction of the collapsed bridge across the river Bhadra near Balehonnur (5 arches on the Balehonnur side).	... 1,72,000

557. The total length of roads formed under the Inter-Village Communications scheme during the year was 86 miles. Two thousand two hundred and eighty-four miles of State Fund roads were maintained during the year, of which 1,998 miles were metalled, inclusive of 46 miles of of the concreted portion. Roads.

558. Under the Railway Cess Fund, the number of road works completed and the number in progress in Tumkur, Chickmagalur and Chitaldrug Divisions were 13 and 14, respectively. The number of bridge works completed and the number in progress were 6 and 3, respectively.

559. The important road works in progress were :—

		Rs.
1.	Opening a chord road from Yesvanthapur to Bangalore--Magadi Road.	... 1,95,000
2.	Improving the hill road from Kuntedevaragudi to Kyathedevaragudi.	... 1,25,000
3.	Deviation of Bangalore—Honnavar road outside Sagar Town.	... 1,00,000

560 Twelve drainage and 9 water supply works were in progress at a cost of Rs. 2,61,024 and Rs. 4,73,269, respectively. The bureau was in charge of the maintenance of Bureau of Sanitary Engineering.

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twenty-nine water supply installations after transferring the management of the maintenance of the Arsikere water works, the Belur water works and the Hoskote water works to the local bodies concerned. Necessary technical Assistance and advice were given by the Bureau to the several local bodies in maintaining their respective water supply installations.

Architect's Section.

561. The number of important building schemes taken up for consideration and for which designs and working drawings were prepared by the Architect's Section during the year, were: 3 schemes for the University, 3 for the Education Department, 10 for the Residential quarters, 4 for the Veterinary Department, 33 for the Miscellaneous Offices and 10 for the Town planning works and 10 for Medical Department. The work of construction of temples and other monuments was carried out by the Public Works Department according to drawings and sketches furnished by the Government Architect.

General.

562. Consequent on the retrocession of the Civil Station, the buildings and road works in that area were transferred to the control of the Chief Engineer for Roads and Buildings. A special division at Shimoga with three Sub-Divisions for the Malnad Improvement schemes was sanctioned. Amongst the schemes that were awaiting consideration and sanction, the most important were the construction of a dam for the supply of water to the Bellara Gold Mines, drainage works at Saligrama near Krishnarajanagar, construction of an administrative block to the Vani Vilas Hospital and the construction of bridges in Shikarpur Taluk, in Arasalu and Mandagere.

563. During the year, His Highness the Maharaja was graciously pleased to open the following buildings:— The Shantabai Devarao Sivaram Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Bangalore, the Institute of Indian Medicine, Bangalore, the General Hospital, Tumkur, the Col. Crawford Hospital, Saklespur and the Beggars' Relief Colony, Bangalore. His Highness also laid the foundation stone of the bridge across the river Kabbini near Thumbasoge.

Donations.

564. Donations to the extent of Rs. 50,543 were generously offered by several philanthropic persons for the construction of public buildings and hospitals in the State.

Irrigation

565. In view of the magnitude and importance of several irrigation works undertaken, a new Circle of Superintendence with headquarters at Tumkur was constituted. The Kolar and Tumkur Divisions and the Madhugiri Range of the Mysore Circle and Chitaldrug and the Irrigation Division (Chitaldrug) of the Shimoga Circle were attached to the newly formed Circle. Out of 12 Ranges sanctioned for the restoration of Minor Tanks, eight Ranges at Bangalore, French-Rocks, Hassan, Hunsur, Thirthahally, Sorab, Madhugiri and Chikmagalur were constituted. Two Sub-Committees to examine the question of channel alignment in connection with the Bhadra Reservoir Scheme were sanctioned for one year. The Lakkavalli Reservoir Division constituted in August 1947 was formed on 19th December 1947. The grant for the several irrigation works, the execution of which was entrusted to the Public Works Department stood at Rs. 1,36,77,889 as against the grant of Rs. 1,02,77,634 during the previous year. Large Irrigation Works of a protective nature were financed from the Irrigation Fund.

566. Thirteen major tanks and 112 minor tanks were restored during the year.

567. Considering the urgency of getting more water to Bangalore, it has been decided to lay 24 inches C.I. main for the III stage work of laying the duplicate for the first 6 furlongs in place of 30 inches steel pipes from Chamarajsagar to the Combined Jewel Filters. The formation of a Sub-Division for preparing the detailed estimates, and to attend to the works concerning the long range improvement scheme of the Mysore Water Works was sanctioned. The question of formation of the Divisions necessary for taking up the other works required to pump 15-16 million gallons daily after the completion of the III Stage Duplicate Main and also for the long range improvements to Mysore Water Works was under consideration.

Krishnaraja Sagar and Allied Works

568. As in previous years the regulation of water due to the Madras Government from the Cauvery was attended to in conformity with the rules of the Agreement of 1924.

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The total area developed under the Irwin Canal was 92,633 acres, of which the fresh area developed was 648 acres. To make the best use of the storage in the reservoir during the summer, a programme of supply for growing Kar Ragi was drawn up and an extent of 5,141 acres planted with Kar Ragi and Kar paddy under the several distributaries and tanks. The total length of the channels in the Cauvery Valley was nearly 1,300 miles (including the branches) with a total extent of 1,50,000 acres under command. The Hydraulic Research Station was continued till the end of July 1948, pending orders regarding its being made permanent.

569. Under Vani Vilas Sagar and Channels, 10,100 acres were brought under cultivation. In furtherance of the "Grow More Food Compaign", water was supplied to 8,097 acres in the summer. During the monsoon, 7,561 acres were supplied with water, out of which 1,346 acres were paddy.

Mahatma Gandhi Hydro-Electric Works, Jog.

570. His Highness the Maharaja was graciously pleased to visit Jog and Hirebasgar in February 1948 and to perform the switching-on ceremony of the Power Works and naming the scheme "Mahatma Gandhi Hydro-Electric Works". The grant for the Civil Engineering Works was Rs. 24,57,057 against which the outlay incurred was Rs. 23,67,386, bringing the total outlay on Civil Engineering Works to Rs. 2,89,16,577 till the end of June 1947.

Lift Irrigation Scheme

Lift Irrigation Scheme.

571. The activities connected with this scheme were limited to the rendering of technical advice to the raiyats in respect of (1) sinking of wells, (2) installations, repairs and maintenance of oil engines as well as electric pumping sets, (3) expediting the disposal of applications for installations of pumps, (4) helping them in procuring cement, steel, cast iron pipes and other materials required for the purpose both from Government Institutions and outside firms and (5) preparation of estimates for large scale lift irrigation. Two meetings of the Sub-Committee were held in July 1947 and March 1948 when it was resolved to increase the facilities for lift irrigation and also to adopt large scale lift irrigation on a community basis. One hundred and ninety subsidy wells were completed and

677 were in progress. Out of 198 applications received for supplying of pumps during the year, 66 were finally disposed of and the rest were pending for want of solvency certificates. The total number of lift irrigation installations at the end of the year was 1,274.

(ii) Railways.

572. The open line mileage owned by the State and the District Boards was 757·75. Of the total mileage, 9·88 miles comprise the broad gauge line of the Kolar Gold Fields Railway Branch which is worked by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.

573. The total capital invested on all the State lines amounted to Rs. 7,42·06 (Rs. 7,21·60) lakhs. The capital outlay during the year was Rs. 20·46 (Rs. 8.71) lakhs. The gross earnings of all the State lines were Rs. 177·91 (Rs. 199·41) lakhs. The working expenses, including contribution to the Depreciation Fund, amounted to Rs. 144·31 (Rs. 139·61) lakhs, the surplus profits and guaranteed interest being Rs. 0·74 (Rs. 1·00) lakh. The net revenue to Government was Rs. 32·86 lakhs.

574. There was a marked fall of about Rs. 22 lakhs and Rs. 26 lakhs in the gross and net earnings, respectively, thus showing a decrease in the net return on Capital, exclusive of interest on Capital from 8·15 to 4·43 per cent. The decrease in earnings was mainly due to the strike of over a month of the non-gazetted employees and the increased expenses due to the implementation of the revision of scales of pay.

Lines worked by Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.

575. The gross earnings of the lines worked by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway (Kolar Gold Fields Railway) amounted to Rs. 2·89 (Rs. 2·34) lakhs. The working expenses amounted to Rs. 2·10 (Rs. 2·01) lakhs. resulting in a net earning of Rs. 0·79 (Rs. 0·33) lakhs.

Depreciation fund.

576. The opening balance of the Depreciation Fund was Rs. 193·57 (Rs. 167·71) lakhs. A sum of Rs. 30·08 lakhs was contributed to the Fund from the revenues of the Railways.

Stores.

577. The year opened with a balance of stock valued at Rs. 26·61 (Rs. 25·53) lakhs. Stores of the value of Rs. 38·00 lakhs, including foodstuffs were received from all

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sources during the year. Stores valued at Rs. 33·45 (Rs. 41·93) lakhs including sale of foodstuffs, were issued leaving a closing balance of Rs. 31·16 (Rs. 26·61) lakhs at the close of the year.

Accidents.

578. There were no serious accidents during the year. Accidents that occurred both on the Kolar Gold Fields Railway worked by the M. and S. M. Railway and on lines worked by Government were 501.

Alterations in rates and fares.

579. Passenger fares were enhanced with effect from 1st January 1948 in consonance with the rates introduced by the Railway Board.

580. A large number of station-to-station rates were examined and "dead" rates were cancelled.

Relief to employees.

581. The scales of pay of the non-gazetted employees of the Railway were revised twice during the year. The pay of all daily-rated men was also placed on a monthly basis.

Local Advisory Committee.

582. Ths Local Advisory Committee met once during the year and among the several important subjects discussed were (*a*) opening of separate booking windows for ladies, (*b*) prevention of ticketless travel, (*c*) cleanliness of carriages and replacement of missing fittings in coaches, (*d*) avoidance of overcrowding in trains and (*e*) punctuality of passenger trains.

Post-war Schemes

583. Among the special schemes taken on hand were the strengthening of the track of the Bangalore-Mysore line, the construction of a 150 feet girder bridge across the Lokapavani river, the provision of raised platforms at certain stations and the construction of ladies' waiting rooms at Harihar and Shimoga. The principal measures sanctioned during the year included the remodelling of the Arsikere Station Yard and Chickjajur Station yard and improvements to the Davangere and Kadur station buildings. The proposal to remodel the Bangalore City Station yard at a cost of about Rs. 35 lakhs was under consideration, as also the remodelling of the Bhadravathi Station yard.

Amenities for Passengers.

584. Arrangements were made for ensuring safety to women passengers by fitting internal safety catches and other devices on the windows and doors of women's compartments in order to prevent the entry of unauthorised persons in running trains. Guards and Ticket Examiners were given special instructions to exercise vigilance on the off-side of Women's compartments at nights. The questions

relating to the running of restaurants, car services, improved amenities at stations such as refreshment rooms, vendors' stalls, waiting halls, retiring rooms, covered and raised platforms and supply of drinking water continued to receive speciall attention. Arrangements were being made to install electric fans in III Class compartments for the comfort of passengers.

585. With a view to supervising the quality of foodstuffs supplied by the refreshment rooms on this Railway, a Refreshment Room Inspector has been appointed. To guide the III Class lady passengers, Platform Inspectresses were appointed at Bangalore and Mysore.

General.

586. With a view to eradicating the evil of ticketless travel, the system of Flying Squads in vogue on some of the Indian Dominion Railways has been introduced on this Railway and steady improvement has been noted in this direction. A separate department of Watch and Ward was newly constituted to check thefts and pilferages of railway materials at Railway stations and goods sheds. The Mysore State Railway Administration continued to be represented on the Indian Railway Conference Association by its General Manager.

587. With a view to improving the punctuality of trains, special steps were taken to scrutinise the punctuality statements from day to day and draw the attention of staff as to how the detentions and late-starts can be avoided. The staff responsible for avoidable detentions was taken to task.

588. The wagon shortage was felt acutely during the year. However, special scrutiny was exercised in the allotment of wagons. Wagon demand registers were maintained at all important stations and wagons were allotted strictly by turns. To ensure better turn round of wagons, action was taken to appoint Inspectors at Bangalore.

589. With a view to economising the fuel consumption, Loco and Fuel Inspectors, one for each district, were appointed, to constantly travel on the engines and educate the drivers and the firemen in the proper art of firing engines and maintaining them in efficient condition.

590. To overtake the accumulated repairs of locomotives, the strength of staff for double shift working in the

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Central Railway Workshop was increased. The staff at Mysore and Bangalore sheds were also increased with a view to supplementing the number of locomotives that were repaired in shops.

(iii) The Mysore Traffic Board

591. The Mysore Traffic Board was reconstituted for a period of two years with effect from 2nd June 1948. The District Traffic Advisory Committees for the various Districts were also reconstituted for a period of 2 years.

592. Consequent on the retrocession of the Civil Area, the Mysore Traffic Board was appointed to exercise and discharge within the Retroceded area, the powers and functions conferred on the Provincial Transport Authority by the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, as applied to the Retroceded Area. The Bangalore Motor Vehicles Rules, 1941, were further amended appointing the Commissioner of Police, Civil Station, and the Inspector-General of Police in Mysore as the Licensing Authority and the Registering Authority, respectively, for the Retroceded Area.

593. The Mysore Civil Motor Cars Control Order, 1945, was further amended restricting the sale of a controlled motor car purchased under a Sale Order until after the expiry of a period of 12 months from the date of purchase, unless specially exempted by Government.

594. The Mysore Motor Vehicles Spare Parts Control Order, 1945, was cancelled. The Mysore Motor Spirit Rationing Order, 1941, was further amended reducing the basic quota of petrol to motor vehicles.

595. The maximum bus fares were reduced to 6 pies per mile per passenger on *Maidan* Roads and to 9 pies per mile per passenger on *Malnad* Roads and fixed at 50 per cent more than the ordinary rates for special permits with effect from 1st June 1948.

596. The grant of permits for buses and stage carriages to ply in the State was restricted due to the drastic reduction in the petrol quota to the State and also due to the impending Nationalisation of Road Transport in the State.

597. Orders were issued sanctioning the scheme of Nationalisation of the Road Transport System and directing that a beginning be made in regard to passenger

bus services from and to Bangalore in the first instance. Orders were placed for the purchase of 50 Chevrolet chassis and 100 Ford chassis. The post of a General Manager of the status of a Deputy Commissioner was also created for the control of the organisation of the Road Transport Services and for working out the details of the Scheme.

598. The total number of toll-gates that worked departmentally was 56 and the total income was Rs. 1,75,000.

599. The number of motor vehicles of various types in the State at the end of 1947-48 was as follows:—

Cars	...	...	4,870
Jeeps	...	...	195
Motor cycles	...	...	1,598
Taxi-cabs	...	...	152
Buses	...	...	882
Lorries	...	...	2,469

600. The total quantity of petrol allotted to the State for the quarter ended July 1948 was 775,000 gallons. As this quantity is quite inadequate, the Government of India have been addressed to increase the quota to the State.

(iv) Electrical Department

601. The gross receipts of the Department during the year amounted to Rs. 1,18,69,019 (Rs. 1,14,49,217). The increase is due to increased consumption and normal growth of installations. The net revenues realised after providing for working expenses and contribution to the Depreciation Fund was Rs. 65,97,905 giving a net return of 9·5 percent on capital cost. The number of street lights increased to 20,784 as against 20,175 during the previous year. The total expenditure incurred during the year under "38—A, Hydro-Electric Works," exclusive of "Stock and Suspense" amounted to Rs. 76,18,573 and that on automatic telephones to Rs. 32,254.

602. The number of villages, towns and cities electrified to end of June 1948 stood at 237 (228).

603 An expenditure of Rs. 1,97,479 was incurred on the electrification of towns and villages during the year and Rs. 3,97,367 on the supply of power to irrigation pumps, the number of which increased from 1,021 to 1,283. The number of consumers, both power and lighting, increased by

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7,316 and the total at the end of the year stood at 74,974. The amount spent on the extension of service to power and lighting installations and improvements to the existing distribution system and other capital works was Rs. 3,16,464. The expenditure under "Depreciation Fund Works" amounted to Rs. 2,94,102. The closing balance of the Depreciation Fund was Rs. 1,60,38,696 (Rs 1,44,80,578).

Power generation and distribution.

604. The power generated during the year was 343,250,700 (332,205,500) units and the total peak demand was 84,000 H.P. (77,214 H.P.) The number of power installations, excluding irrigation pumps, and lighting installations stood at 7,513 and 67,461, respectively, at the end of the year.

Stores.

605. The opening balance of stores at the beginning of the year was Rs. 71,37,306 and articles worth Rs. 90,45,450 were purchased during the year. Receipts due to transfer of stores within the Department or returns from works amounted to Rs. 80,93,544. Stores of the value of Rs. 1,44,84,407 were issued. The year closed with a balance of stores on hand valued at Rs. 97,91,893.

Workshops.

606. The departmental workshops at Sivasamudram, Shimshapura and Mysore together manufactured materials valued at Rs. 52,407 (Rs. 52,307.)

Interruptions and accidents.

607. There were 3 pre-arranged shut-downs and 37 unforeseen interruptions during the year. There were 13 cases of fatal accidents due to carelessness, insanity or intentional suicide. There was no fatal accident due to electrocution.

608. The following concessions were granted to the officials of the Department :—

1. Liberalised leave rules to the Maintenance Establishment,
2. Revision of the rules regarding overtime work,
3. Free supply of power for lighting installations in the residential quarters of the non-gazetted employees, and
4. Revision of the rules regarding grant of injury leave to the Maintenance Establishment.

609. The scales of pay of the non-gazetted officers were revised with effect from 1st January 1947.

610. The switching on ceremony of the First stage of the Jog power Scheme was graciously performed by His Highness the Maharaja on the 21st February 1948.

CHAPTER IX—GEOLOGY, MINES AND EXPLOSIVES

(i) Geology

611. The estimated value of minerals produced in the State other than gold but including chromite, corundum, kaolin, manganese, asbestos, mica, ochres, soapstone, quartzite and ornamental stones, was Rs. 8,10,566 (Rs. 15,40,000). The total amount of royalty payable for the year was Rs. 39,681 (Rs. 47,681). The total area covered by mining leases and prospecting licenses was 78,775 (69,668) acres. In addition, about 32 acres of land were held under licenses for quarrying ornamental stones. The number of mining leases, licenses and certificates of approval current during the year was 354 (340). The aggregate value of the various minerals which were supplied by the Department to the several industrial concerns was Rs. 36,056. In addition, 81·72 tolas of refined gold obtained from the Bellara Gold Mine were sold to the public for Rs. 8,499.

612. The Mysore Iron and Steel Works mined 52,484 tons of iron ore, 37,667 tons of limestone and 558 tons of manganese ore

Mineral Survey and Prospecting.

613. Mineral survey and prospecting operations were conducted in all the three Divisions, *viz.*, Mysore, Shimoga and Bangalore. In Mysore Division, an intensive survey of an area of 125 square miles was made and a preliminary survey over an area of 200 square miles in parts of the taluks of Mysore, Nanjangud and French-Rocks was conducted resulting in the location of new deposits of feldspar, quartz, magnesite, mica, clay, lime-kankar, beryl, earth-soda and garnet. Prospecting operations conducted on the iron ore deposits in Malvalli taluk revealed the occurrence of about 35,00,000 tons of the ore. Intensive surveys conducted in an area of about 75 square miles in parts of Hosanagar taluk, Shimoga Division, and also in selected portions of Kadur, Ajjampur, Hosadurga and Challakere taluks resulted in the location of new deposits of kaolin, quartz, manganese ore, iron ore, mica, feldspar, lime-kankar, clay, corundum, asbestos, calcite and good ornamental stones. Prospecting operations carried out in

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the Kaolin deposits near Vasvi and Varkod in the Hosanagar taluk and on the clay deposits near Kellodu in the Hosadurga taluk have revealed the occurrence of about 18,000 tons of kaolin at the former localities and about 2,25,000 tons of clay suitable for cement manufacture at the latter.

614. In the Bangalore Division, a survey of an area of about 200 square miles in the Pavagada taluk and some selected areas in the Tumkur, Chicknaikanhalli, Bowringpet and Nelamangala taluks has resulted in the location of new deposits of corundum, asbestos, earthsoda, limekankar, quartz, iron-ore, silversand, kaolin, clay, opal, garnet and vermiculite. The occurrence of about 2,000 tons of high quality snow-white grit-free kaolin was also located at Hebbur.

Geophysical Survey.

615. Geophysical survey by electrical methods for pyritic deposits was continued near Ingladhal, Chitaldrug district, and an area of about 200 acres to the north of Kunchiganahalli was surveyed which has resulted in the location of two spots of a promising nature. A ten-year plan to extend the geophysical surveys throughout the State and proposals for purchasing the required appliances for conducting surveys as well as radio-active mineral survey were under consideration.

Chemical Laboratory.

616. In the Chemical Laboratory, 81 samples were analysed involving the determination of 148 constituents. A sum of Rs. 555 was realised as fee on analysis done for the public. In the Geological Laboratory, 37 enquiries relating to the identification of rocks and minerals and other scientific and economic enquiries were investigated. Representative collections of Mysore minerals and rocks were presented to five educational institutions. The office at Shimoga participated in the exhibition arranged in connection with the District Conference at Shimoga.

Special Schemes.

617. In the Bellara Gold Mine, the gold-bearing quartz reef was developed further. One thousand one hundred and sixty-seven tons of gold-bearing quartz were mined and 120 tolas of sponge gold were obtained. The total value realised from such gold sales from the commencement of operations till the end of June 1948 amounted to Rs. 1,11,312. A ten-year plan of operations for the mining and extraction of gold at an estimated cost of Rs. 23·87 lakhs was sanctioned.

618. In the Bageshpura Kaolin Mining and Refining Works, 2,323 tons of raw kaolin were mined, out of which 1,933 tons were levigated, yielding 368 tons of refined kaolin. A sum of Rs. 1 lakh was sanctioned to effect certain improvements to the existing washing plant and for the construction of another plant near the Nandihalli mine for increasing the yearly output of refined kaolin. Investigations were being pursued at Bhadravati on the possibility or otherwise of utilising Mysore asbestos for manufacturing cement asbestos sheets.

619. Six post-graduate students, two from the Andhra University, three from the Bombay University and one from the Mysore University were given practical training in mining, prospecting and geophysical survey.

620. The total revenue excluding royalty of gold amounted to Rs. 1,05,785 (Rs. 83,702) and the expenditure on the Department was Rs. 96,975 (Rs. 1,14,902).

(ii) Mines and Explosives

621. As in previous years, gold mining operations were carried on in the four mines in the Kolar Gold Field, *viz.*, Mysore, Champion Reefs, Oorgaum and Nundydroog. The total output of gold and silver was 171,695·649 (131,717·550) ozs. and 12,422·39 (9,821·02) ozs respectively. The total value realised was £ 36,75,530 (£.26,34,677), the increase being due to larger production and higher prices for gold obtained in the market. Out of the actual demand of Rs. 15,17,511 (Rs. 13,55,790) (under Royalty on gold and silver), a sum of Rs. 13,06,388 was collected. Out of the demand of Rs. 268,13,188 under the Duty on Gold Act, a sum of Rs. 2,28,89,090 was collected.

622. On the recommendation of the Gold Duty Relief Committee, a net relief of Rs. 93,14,000 was sanctioned after deducting royalty and tax for the year 1947.

Mining Labour.

623. The number of persons employed in the mining industry was 21,273 (20,465) and of these, 19,488 were employed in the gold mining industry. Of these, 221 were Europeans, 528 Anglo-Indians and 18,739 Indians; 12,145 persons were employed underground and 7,343 on the surface, including 735 women.

Accidents.

624. The total number of accidents was 187 (169). Of these, 17 were fatal and 170 serious. Enquiries were

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instituted into all the accidents. In the 17 fatal accidents, 33 were either killed or died as a result of injuries received, giving a mortality rate of 1·41 (0·41) per thousand persons in service. All the fatal accidents occurred in the K.G.F. of which 13 were unavoidable, 4 due to negligence, 7 due to rockbursts, one due to explosives and 9 due to miscellaneous causes.

625. Fifty-five (37) claims for compensation comprising 40 (12) fatal and 2 permanent total disablement, and 13 permanent partial disablement cases arose from accidents in the mines on the Kolar Gold Field. The compensation awarded under all heads amounted to Rs. 77,325 (Rs. 28,243). Compensation amounting to Rs. 48,365 (Rs.40,056) was paid in cases of temporary disablement. Compensation amounting to Rs. 1,25,356 was awarded in 161 claims due to silicosis.

Explosive.

626. Fourteen (15) licenses were granted for the possession and sale of explosives in and sale from magazines and 15 licenses in forms H and K—six for large-scale manufacture, possession and sale of gunpowder and fire-works, and nine for possession and sale only of gunpowder and small arm nitre-compound and fire-works. The District Magistrates issued 678 licenses for the manufacture, possession and sale of small quantities of explosives. There were 28(23) accidents due to explosives, resulting in the death of 2 (9) persons and serious injuries to 34 (21).

627. The provisions under the Mysore Maternity Benefit Act and the Rules thereunder were extended to all the mines governed by the Mysore Mines Act IV of 1906.

Petroleum.

628. During the calendar year 1947, 208 (209) licenses were issued under the Mysore Petroleum Rules for the import and storage of dangerous and non-dangerous petroleum. The total quantities of dangerous petroleum and kerosene imported into the State were 5,169,127 (5,012,044) and 3,840,421 (3,200,263) gallons, respectively.

Prosecutions.

629. There were 12 cases of prosecution under the Mysore Explosives Act and the Rules thereunder resulting in the conviction of eight persons who were sentenced to pay fines ranging from annas four to Rs. 100.

Carbide of Calcium Rules.

630 Thirty-five licenses were current for the storage of carbide of calcium during the year.

CHAPTER X—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

(i) Births, Deaths and Epidemics

631. Full-time District Health Officers were working in the Districts of Hassan, Chickmagalur, Kolar, Mysore and Shimoga. In the remaining 4 districts, Bangalore, Chitaldrug, Mandya and Tumkur, public health work continued to be under the charge of the District Medical and Sanitary Officers. In addition to the municipal health organisations in Bangalore and Mysore Cities, and in Kolar Gold Fields, full-time rural health organisations under the Department were working in 76 places, both in maidan and malnad areas. In these units, special intensive preventive work was undertaken in respect of diseases predominant in those areas, such as malaria.

632. The scheme of centralisation of compilation of vital statistics was introduced into the remaining six Districts and the new scheme is now in operation in the whole State from 1st January 1947. Nine Health Probationers were appointed during the year and two Health Probationers were sent to Calcutta for training in D. P. H. at the All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health.

633. The state of public health was satisfactory. A low incidence was reported of plague, small-pox and cholera, and as a preventive measure, 3,19,942 anti-plague inoculations and 3,56,709 anti-small-pox vaccinations were conducted. The total deaths recorded in the State were 86,006 (77,518).

634. One thousand and sixty-five (590) deaths from cholera were reported. As a preventive measure, 39,062 anti-cholera inoculations were given.

635. The number of deaths from plague was reported to be 2,451 (2,894). As a preventive measure, 3,19,942 (2,86,828) anti-plague inoculations were given. Seventy-two places were declared as plague infected areas and 47 shandies and jatras were stopped for varying periods. Two lakhs seventy thousand seven hundred and twenty-five houses were fumigated in 584 villages and 57 towns and cities.

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636. The death rate recorded was 11·2 (10·2). Births and deaths recorded during the years 1946 and 1947 were as follows:—

Year	Births				Deaths			
	Number of births	Male	Female	Rate per mille	Number of deaths	Male	Female	Rate per mille
1946 ...	1,26,540	65.878	60,662	16·7	77,518	40,923	36,595	10·2
1947 ...	1,17,053	60,344	56,709	15·3	86,006	44,152	41,854	11·2

637. The birth rate was highest (18·7) in Shimoga District, and lowest (10·7) in Mandya District. The highest death rate, *viz.*, 19·2, was reported from Shimoga District, and the lowest, 7·8 from Bangalore District. The birth rates recorded in the cities of Bangalore, Mysore and the Kolar Gold Field were 37·8, (37·3), 32·2 (31·3) and 21·8 (24·2) respectively. The maximum mortality was among persons of sixty and over and the minimum among those aged between 10 and 15.

638. The following table shows the recorded cases of mortality under the several heads:—

Cause of death	Number of deaths	
	1946	1947
Plague ...	2,894	2,451
Smallpox ...	1,772	1,249
Cholera ...	590	1,065
Malaria	22,690	25,889
Typhoid ...	4,771	4,943
Other fevers ...	10,528	10,493
Dysentery and Diarrhœa ...	5,873	7,247
Respiratory diseases ...	2,971	3,035
Consumption ...	2,661	2,819
Leprosy .	547	929
Maternal deaths ...	1,428	1,478
Suicide ...	234	390
Drowning ...	599	537
Wounds and accidents ...	454	455
Killed by wild beasts ...	49	110
Snake bites ...	124	152
Rabies ...	73	74
All other causes ...	19,260	22,690
	77,518	86,006

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639. The number of deaths of infants under one year of age was 10,127 (9,260).

(ii) Progress of Sanitation

Bureau of Malariology.

640. Lectures in malariology were given to the students of the Medical College, Mysore, and the Medical School, Bangalore. The Krishnarajasagar Health Committee, the Marconahalli Project Committee and the Nugu Project Committee continued to work during the year. Five hundred and fourteen gallons of pyrethrum were despatched from the Central Laboratory to the various health units in the State.

Bureau of Epidemiology

641. The chief work of the Bureau consisted in concerting measures to combat the epidemic of plague in the State. Measures for the control of plague, small-pox and cholera were undertaken in the infected places with the help of the District Medical and Sanitary Officers and Health Units Officers.

642. There were 1,249 deaths from small-pox and 1,065 deaths from cholera. Special vaccination drives were arranged in Tumkur and Chitaldrug Districts and anti-cholera inoculations were given. Nine thousand three hundred and twenty-eight wells were chlorinated.

Guineaworm Unit.

643. The Guineaworm Unit staff visited 271 villages. A total of 257 examinations was made of step-wells for the presence of cyclopes and fish.

Bureau of Maternity and Child Welfare.

644. The proposal for the conversion of the Bureau which is at present temporary to a permanent basis was under consideration. During the year, 23 maternity homes were visited and their work was inspected. The working conditions of the women employees in industrial establishments were examined and the establishment of creches was suggested wherever necessary. The nursery schools in the places visited were inspected and useful instructions were issued for the proper feeding of children and their practical examination. Thirteen child welfare centres in Mandya, Mysore, Shimoga, Hassan, Chickmagalur and Bangalore Districts were visited. Ten passed pupil midwives were appointed and their services were made available to the Department.

Bureau of Health Education.

645. The conversion of the quarterly "Mysore Arogya" into a monthly was sanctioned in July 1947. The health

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propaganda unit toured in the Bangalore, Shimoga, Mysore, Tumkur and Hassan Districts and organised 70 cinema shows. The Bureau was equipped with photo-enlarging materials. Health exhibitions were held in Shimoga and Mysore in June and July 1947 respectively. The Sanitary Inspectors' Training Class consisting of 82 candidates was started during March 1947. In view of the increasing demand for trained Sanitary Inspectors, consequent on the establishment of several Health Units in the State, the starting of a session with 100 candidates at an estimated cost of Rs. 18,000 was sanctioned. The students were granted a stipend of Rs. 20 per mensem and the benefit of free tuition.

Health Training Centre, Closepet.

646. There was a decrease in the incidence of pneumonia when compared to that of the previous year. There was a rise in infant and maternal mortality over that of last year. Health education and propaganda was one of the most important activities of the Centre. Talks and magic lantern lectures were held. Health leagues were formed in 3 villages. Necessary control measures were undertaken to check the incidence of several epidemic diseases.

Anandapuram Health Units.

647. The health units at Anandapuram, Thagarthy and Ripponpet comprise an area of 215 square miles with a population of 14,062 distributed in 79 main villages. On the occasion of the annual conference of the Rural Welfare Centre, Anandapuram, during February 1947, a rural health exhibition was arranged. The incidence of various epidemic diseases was checked by the adoption of several remedial measures.

Sorab Health Units.

648. Six thousand and sixty-seven anti-plague inoculations were given and 30,865 cases of malaria were treated at the dispensaries, clinics and villages. The bi-annual spleen survey of 127 villages of 4 sub-units was conducted during April and October 1947.

Malnad Health Units.

649. The units were free from plague, cholera and small-pox infection during the year. Intensive chlorination of the drinking water sources and treatment of patients with sulphaguanidine pills, in addition to other preventive measures, were undertaken. Several improvements in general sanitation were carried out.

Jog Health Unit.

650. The population of the unit area varied from 1,025 to 9,023. The staff of the three units, Hirebhasgar,

Kargal and Jog, gave health talks and cinema shows in these places. Weekly staff conferences were conducted and several control measures were adopted to check the infection of plague. The colonies of the Jog Health Unit area remained free from small-pox and cholera. Mass treatment for malaria was organised and conducted.

City Health Organisations.

651. Necessary precautionary measures were undertaken to check the infection of cholera, small-pox, plague, and typhoid. Protective anti-typhoid inoculations continued to be given. Strict licensing of hotels, etc., was enforced with reference to cleanliness. A campaign of intensive cleaning was undertaken and various sanitary improvements were effected. Food samples were collected and analysed. Two thousand six hundred and twenty-eight stray dogs were destroyed. The malaria unit attached to the Bangalore City Municipality continued the mosquito control operation. The usual activities of the maternity and child welfare work continued to be maintained during the year. The two milk centres in the City continued to work as usual. Several measures to improve urban sanitation were undertaken.

652. In Mysore City, regular inspection of hotels, eating houses, bakeries, etc., was undertaken and necessary action was taken to rectify the defects wherever noticed. Two thousand two hundred and ninety stray dogs were destroyed. Anti-malaria work was carried on in the City. The maternity and child welfare work was continued to be attended to as usual. Various measures to improve urban sanitation were adopted.

653. As a preventive measure, 21,605 vaccinations were conducted in Kolar Gold Field. Of these, 4,276 were primary and 16,729 re-vaccinations. Several sanitary measures were undertaken to improve the urban sanitation of the Kolar Gold Field.

(iii) Vaccination

654. A total of 3,56,709 vaccinations were performed, of which 1,48,852 were primary and 2,07,857 re-vaccinations. The number of deaths from small-pox was 1,249.

(iv) Vaccine Institute

655. A model range comprising all the road-side villages has been under the control of the Institute for

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testing the potency of several purified and tested samples of lymph manufactured at the Institute. The demand for vaccine lymph during the year was met with in full. The demand from the local bodies in the State for vaccine was on the increase and a further increase is expected in view of the various Health Units proposed to be started. The Civil Station, Bangalore, which was hitherto getting its requirements elsewhere is also being supplied with vaccine lymph from this Institute from the middle of the year. Eight lakhs fifty-seven thousand and three hundred doses of vaccine lymph were produced and 7,01,180 doses were issued.

(v) Public Health Institute and Chemical Laboratory.

656. A total of 13,983 specimens were examined in the bacteriological section, 1,175 in the chemical section and 231 cases with 998 articles in the medico-legal section. A total of 1,02,348 doses of anti-cholera vaccine, 25,584 doses of T. A. B. vaccine and 5,10,600 doses of anti-plague vaccine were issued during the year.

(vi) Hospitals and Dispensaries.

657. At the commencement of the calendar year, 1947, there were 419 medical institutions. Nine dispensaries were newly opened and nine were transferred from the retroceded area of the Civil Station, Bangalore. The three Public Works Department dispensaries in the Mandya District and the Lepers Dispensary at Kalasipalyam, Bangalore City, were abolished during the year bringing the total number of medical institutions at the end of the year to 433. Four subsidised rural dispensaries were converted into Local Fund Dispensaries during the year. Out of the 433 institutions, 398 were classified as public, 26 as non-public, five as private-aided and four as private non-aided; 72 institutions were grouped as hospitals and 361 as dispensaries; 54 institutions were for women and children and 379 were general; 83 institutions were considered as urban and 350 as rural.

658. The following nine medical institutions of the retroceded area of the Civil Station Bangalore, came under the State administration :—

1. The Bowring Civil Hospital,
2. The Lady Curzon Hospital,
3. Haji Sir Ismail Sait Gosha Hospital,
4. The Isolation Hospital,
5. The Tuberculosis Sanatorium,
6. Veloo Mudaliar Dispensary, Cavalry Road,
7. Fraser Town Dispensary,
8. Saadut Dispensary, Shoolay, and
9. Ulsoor Dispensary, Ulsoor.

659. Due to the paucity of medical officers, 13 subsidised rural dispensaries could not function.

660. There was on an average, one institution for every 68·0 square miles of area and for every 16,926 of population.

In-patients.

661. The total number of beds available was 5,046 (4,326). The total number of new in-patients treated was 1,23,738 (1,03,763). Of these, 83,300 (78,033) were cured and 4,556 (4,141) died. The daily average of in-patients treated was 4,650·59 (4,306·13).

Out-patients.

662. The total number of out-patients treated in all the hospitals and dispensaries was 74,88,942 (68,43,637). Of these, 29,50,657 were men, 18,11,418 were women and 27,26,867 were children. The daily average attendance of both new and old out-patients was 40,101·99 (36,990·01).

Surgical Operations.

663. The total number of persons on whom surgical operations were performed was 1,08,262 (1,11,121) and of these, 95,865 were cured and 162 died.

Midwives.

664. The number of midwives working during the year was 458. The total number of parturition cases conducted both in and outside the institutions were 52,280 (46,705).

665. The following table shows the generally prevailing diseases for which out-patients were treated in the several medical institutions of the State :—

	Disease.	*Number treated.*
1.	Malaria	13,66,430
2.	Diseases of the Skin	8,97,394
3.	Diseases of Digestive System ...	4,99,037
4.	Diseases of the Respiratory system ...	8,05,034
5.	Ulcers	4,66,737

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	Disease.		*Number treated.*
6.	Diseases of the Eye	...	4,46,071
7.	Pyrexia of uncertain origin	...	3,10,406
8.	Injuries	...	3,09,182
9.	Diarrhœa	...	2,61,568
10.	Diseases of the Ear	...	2,24,259
11.	Dyspepsia	...	1,95,862

666. The following statement shows the diseases for which the highest number of in-patients were treated together with the number of deaths under those diseases :—

Sl. No.	Disease	Number of in-patients	
		Treated	Died
1	Malaria ...	13,188	249
2	Diseases of the Generative system.	6,301	34
3	Pneumonia ...	5,241	428
4	Anæmia ...	4,840	486
5	General Diseases ...	4,836	99
6	Diseases of the eye ...	4,520	...
7	Diarrhœa ...	3,638	294
8	Diseases of the Respiratory system.	3,579	191
9	Injuries ...	3,535	211
10	Diseases of the Digestive system ...	3,307	141
11	Pyrexia of uncertain origin ...	3,285	141
12	Ulcers ...	1,927	29

667. The following table gives the comparative statistics of some diseases in the city and non-city areas in the State :—

Sl. No.	Diseases	State total	City areas	Non-city areas
1	Tubercle of the Lungs ...	4,241	3,000	1,241
2	Other Tubercular diseases ...	9,205	8,098	1,107
3	Diseases of the Nervous system.	1,31,367	57,621	73,746
4	Diseases of the Teeth and Gums.	55,267	34,026	21,241
5	Gonorrhœa ...	21,441	8,365	13,076
6	Syphilis ...	19,969	9,347	10,622
7	Diseases of the male generative system.	19,238	6,153	13,085
8	Diseases of the female generative system.	92,732	29,199	63,533

(vii) Special Hospitals.

Victoria Hospital, Bangalore.

668. The number of in-patients and out-patients treated in the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore, was 11,009 (11,567) and 84,761 (84,796), respectively. A total of 11,052 surgical operations were performed. Of these, 10,974 were cured, 60 were relieved and 5 died.

Vani Vilas Hospital and Children's Hospital, Bangalore.

669. The number of in-patients treated in the Vani Vilas Hospital and Children's Hospital, Bangalore, was 12,219 (12,440) and 1,643 (1,499), respectively. The number of out-patients treated in the Vani Vilas Hospital, was 37,509 (35,918). The institution is a training centre for nurses, midwives and compounders. The new Gynæcological ward on the first floor was completed and is in use from August 1947.

670. Forty-six anti-natal and 47 post-natal clinics were held during the year, the number of patients treated being 5,036 and 1,308, respectively.

Cheluvamba Hospital, Mysore.

671. The number of in-patients and out-patients treated in the Cheluvamba Hospital, Mysore, was 6,143 (6,173) and 28,306 (24,090), respectively. The institution is another training centre for nurses, midwives and compounders.

Maternity Hospital, K.G.F.

672. The number of in-patients and out-patients in the Maternity Hospital, Robertsonpet, K.G.F., was 2,941 (2,513) and 32,200 (28,732) respectively. This is a training centre for midwifery.

The Minto Ophthalmic Hospital, Bangalore.

673. The number of in-patients and out-patients treated in the Minto Ophthalmic Hospital, Bangalore, was 2,690 (3,145) and 31,840 (47,722) respectively. The number of surgical operations performed on the eye was 5,400, of which 4,867 resulted in cure, 521 in relief and 12 in being discharged otherwise.

The Leper Asylum, Bangalore City.

674. The total number of in-patients and out-patients treated in the Leper Asylum, Bangalore, was 287 (320) and 81, respectively.

The Epidemic Diseases Hospitals, Bangalore, Mysore and K.G.F.

675. One thousand one hundred and ninety-one (2,068) in-patients were treated in the Epidemic Diseases Hospitals at Bangalore, Mysore and the Kolar Gold Field.

Princess Krishnajammanni Sanatorium, Mysore.

676. In the Princess Krishnajammanni Sanatorium Mysore, there were 242 (166) beds.

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670. Of these, 110 (100) were for men and 132 (66) for women and children. The number of in-patients and out-patients treated during the year was 567 (421) and 1,380, respectively. The institution is provided with a well-equipped operation theatre, and surgical treatment for tuberculosis is carried out.

The Mental Hospital, Bangalore.

671. The number of in-patients and out-patients treated in the Mental Hospital, Bangalore, was 1,003 (932) and 4,923 (5,621) respectively. The appointment of a lady Psychologist was sanctioned during the year.

The Krishnarajendra Hospital, Mysore.

672. The number of in-patients and out-patients treated in the Krishnarajendra Hospital, Mysore, was 7,666 and 85,645, respectively. Surgical operations were performed on 9,623 patients. Of these, 9,003 resulted in cure, 480 in relief, 127 in being discharged otherwise and 13 in death.

Finance.

673. The total expenditure on hospitals and dispensaries in the State was Rs. 37,66,746 (Rs. 36,51,984). Of this, a sum of Rs. 13,92,106 was spent on salaries and establishment, Rs. 7,23,668 on diet, Rs, 10,32,914 on medicines and other hospital necessaries and Rs. 1,12,340 on bedding and clothing.

Donations.

674. The Department received donations amounting to Rs. 6,13,500 (Rs. 4,17,125) generously offered by several philanthropic persons for providing further medical relief in the State.

General.

675. U nder the Post-War Development Scheme, the following proposals were sanctioned :—

1. Conversion of the McGann Hospital, Shimoga, into a General Hospital.

2. Mobile Dispensaries to be provided for the three Malnad Districts of Hassan, Chikmagalur and Shimoga.

3. Re-organisation of the Nursing Services.

4. Staff and equipment required for the Tuberculosis Hospital at Bangalore.

5. Starting of the Central Leper Asylum in Bangalore and the establishment of Anti-leprosy Colonies for the segregation and treatment of persons suffering from leprosy.

6. Improvements and additional wards to the Princess Krishnajammanni Sanatorium, Mysore.

7. Equipment required for the Crawford Hospital, Saklespur.

8. Deputation of Medical Officers for higher studies abroad.

and 9. Opening of new dispensaries in 17 rural areas. Sanction was also accorded to the following:—

(1) Purchase and distribution of several articles of equipment and hospital requisites from surplus stores released by the Government of India.

(2) Purchase of hospital equipment from Jalahally at a cost of Rs. 6,00,000.

(3) Purchase of initial equipment and appointment of staff required for the mobile dispensaries to be started in the Malnad Districts.

(4) Construction of a new building for the General Hospital at Davangere at an estimated cost of Rs. 3,00,000.

(5) Maintenance of the three hospitals at Davangere at Government cost, a fixed contribution of Rs. 10,000 per annum being paid by the Local Bodies.

(6) Starting of new dispensaries at several places where the Local Bodies have agreed to bear their share of cost towards the initial and recurring expenditure.

(7) Revision of the scales of pay of all non-gazetted staff with effect from 1st January 1947.

and (8) Construction of quarters for the relatives of patients at the Princess Krishnajammanni Sanatorium, Mysore.

676. Proposals for the construction of buildings, additional staff and equipment in the Krishnarajendra Hospital, Mysore, in connection with the recognition of the M.B.B.S. Degree of the University of Mysore were under consideration. Ambulance vans were supplied to all the District Hospitals except the hospital at Chitaldrug. A tuberculosis survey in some parts of Mysore City was under progress.

677. The organisation of night segregation of infectious leprous persons in the villages of Chamarajanagar Taluk was sanctioned and the acquisition of lands in connection with the scheme was taken up by the Revenue Department.

678. Under the Post-war Development Scheme in the Women's Section, the following schemes were sanctioned :— Women's Section.

1. Improvement in the grade pay of Lady Sub-Assistant Surgeons, and

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2. Housing of Lady Sub-Assistant Surgeons in district headquarters.

679. Other measures sanctioned during the year were :—

1. Conversion of 13 places of midwives in the Cheluvamba Hospital, Mysore, to that of II Grade Nurses.

2. Additional staff to the Vani Vilas Hospital, Bangalore, Cheluvamba Hospital, Mysore, Maternity Hospitals, K.G.F. and Kolar.

3. Construction of Women's Dispensaries at T. Narasipur and Nandagudi.

and 4. Opening of Women's Dispensaries at Magadi, Nelamangala, Channarayapatna, Gundlupet, T. Narsipur, Old Agrahara, Eeranagere and Chamundipuram (Mysore City), Kuderu, Bhadravati (Old Town), and Shikaripur.

CHAPTER XI.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

(i) Education.

680. The year marked a further progress in the field of education and there was an all-round increase of pupils in all grades of institutions. On 1st March 1948 there were 10,484 (9,871) public institutions with a total enrolment of 6,98,704 (6,18,438) pupils.

681. Consequent on the retrocession of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, to the Mysore Durbar, all educational institutions have now come under the control of the Department. The number of institutions thus added was 145. This includes the number of Middle School and Primary School Sections attached to High and Middle Schools.

682. The following statement shows the different grades of public institutions with their strength as on 1st March 1948 :—

No.	*Management*	*Number*	*Strength*
1	Government	8,433	5,79,890
2	Municipal	103	18,031
3	Aided	1,897	93,993
4	Unaided	51	6,790
	Total ...	10,484	6,98,704

683. Besides these, there were 602 (578) village indigenous schools with a strength of 10,001 (10,014). Village Schools.

684. The percentage of pupils under instruction to the total population of school-going age was 64·46 (57·5), the percentage for boys and girls being 89·55 (80·44) and 38·0 (33·3) respectively. On an average, there was one school for an area of 2·65 (2·80) square miles and for every 661 (686) persons.

685 The number of High Schools increased from 112 to 127 and their total strength from 27,565 to 32,736. Approval was accorded for the opening of six Government High Schools, six Municipal and eight District Board High Schools during the year 1948-49. High Schools.

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686. Nine additional centres for the S.S.L.C. Examination of March 1948 were sanctioned with a view to affording greater educational facilities to the students appearing for the examination.

Middle Schools.

687. The number of middle schools increased from 570 with an enrolment of 89,754 pupils to 617 with 97,760 pupils. Additional middle schools are being sanctioned every year to meet the increased demand for middle school education.

New Type Middle Schools.

688. The scheme of conversion of upper primary schools into the middle schools of the new type with a view to providing middle school education in rural parts was continued, and there were 471 such schools working during the year with 60,378 pupils.

689. The following statement shows the number and per centage of students in the different grades of public institutions :—

Sl. No.	Grades of institutions	Number			Percentage		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	University Colleges ...	9,040	1,176	10,216	1·82	0·58	1·46
2	Oriental do ...	552	12	564	0·11	0·01	0·08
3	High Schools ...	27,923	4,813	32,736	5·61	2·39	4·68
4	Middle Schools ...	78,157	19,603	97,760	15·72	9·73	13·99
5	Primary Schools (including new type middle Schools).	3,56,461	1,63,095	5,19,556	71·68	80·95	74·36
6	Special Schools ...	10,472	2,142	12,614	2·12	1·06	1·81
7	Schools in Civil Area	14,625	10,633	25,258	2·94	5·28	3·62
	Total ...	4,97,230	2,01,474	6,98,704	100·00	100·00	100·00

690. The average monthly number of pupils on the rolls in all public institutions was 6,45,725 (5,87,242) and the average daily attendance was 5,31,279 (4,62,422) or 82·1 per cent of the average monthly number on rolls.

Primary Education.

691. The scheme of expansion of primary education in the State was continued. During the year, 400 new primary schools were opened.

692. In connection with the enforcement of the scheme of compulsory attendance of enrolled children in the third set of taluks of the State during the year, 23 additional Ranges (22 Kannada and one Urdu) were opened for the

effective administration and supervision of primary schools in the compulsory area.

693. The enrolment in the lower primary schools in the State increased from 4,82,502 including 1,49,157 girls to 5,19,556 inclusive of 1,63,095 girls. Besides, the scheme of full compulsion was initiated during the year in the first set of nine selected Hoblis of the State at a cost of Rs. 92,317 per annum recurring and Rs. 1,00,000 non-recurring.

Adult Education.

694. The Mysore Adult Education Council continued its activities during the year. The Council conducted 4,557 literacy classes including 337 classes for women and 591 classes for persons belonging to the Depressed Classes. Of these, 261 were Urdu and 27 were Tamil classes. The total number of persons under instruction was 93,109 as against 79,010 in the previous year and the number of persons made literate was 34,327 (20,416).

695. The annual Government grant to the Council was enhanced from Rs. 4,00,000 to Rs. 5,00,000.

Depressed Classes.

696. The number of separate schools for the education of the Depressed Class students increased from 426 to 450 and their strength from 14,586 to 16,892. Of these, 5,886 were non-depressed class pupils. In addition, there were 53,754 (38,715) Depressed Class students in general schools, making a total of 64,760 (47,778) Depressed Class students under instruction.

Muslim Education.

697. The number of separate institutions for the education of Muslim boys and girls remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 1,174, but the enrolment increased from 59,463 to 62,282, of whom all but 43 were Muslim pupils. In addition, 16,245 students were receiving instruction in the schools of the Civil Area, Bangalore.

uropean Education.

698. The number of separate institutions for the education of Europeans and Anglo-Indians in the State excluding those in the Civil Area, Bangalore, remained the same as in the previous year, but their strength increased from 979 to 1,587, of whom 521 (431) were pupils of European and Anglo-Indian communities.

699. In the Civil Area, Bangalore, there were 18 separate institutions for the education of the European and Anglo-Indian communities with a total strength of 3,718

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pupils. Of these, 2,395 were pupils of the European and Anglo-Indian Communities.

700. The following statement shows the number and strength of the several kinds of institutions :—

No.	*Institutions.*	*No. of Institutions.*	*Strength.*
1	Lower Primary Schools for boys.	8,340	4,14,980
2	Lower Primary Schools for girls.	474	44,198
3	New Type Middle Schools including Upper Primary Schools for boys.	413	52,578
4	Do do girls.	58	7,800
5	Middle Schools for boys ...	518	82,456
6	Do girls ...	99	15,304
7	High Schools for boys ...	107	29,144
8	Do girls ...	20	3,592
9	Sanskrit Schools ...	82	2,080
10	Oriental Colleges ...	5	564
11	Adult Night Schools ...	83	1,893
12	Commercial Schools ...	31	2,052
13	Industrial Schools ...	16	1,840
14	Agricultural Schools ...	5	125
15	Training Institutions ...	9	771
16	Special Schools for handicapped	2	114
17	Nursery Schools ...	32	1,674
18	Basic Schools ...	12	628
19	Other Schools (including Engineering and Medical). ...	12	1,437
20	Schools in Civil Area, Bangalore	145	25,285
	Total ...	10,463	6,88,488

701. There were 662 (634) separate institutions for girls, with a strength of 72,190 (68,742), including 2,908 boys. The increase in the number of institutions was mainly due to the opening of fresh schools wherever necessary. In addition, 1,21,589 (1,08,749) girls were studying in boys' schools, making a total of 1,90,871 girls under instruction.

702. The results at the S.S.L.C., Middle School and Upper Primary Examinations in respect of girl students were as follows :—

Education of Women.

Sl. No	Grade of Examination	Girls		
		Examined	Passed	Percentage
1	S.S.L.C. ...	1,295	924	71·4
2	Middle School ...	3,433	2,715	79·0
3	Upper Primary ...	405	244	60·2

Scholarships.

703. A provision of Rs. 2,54,832 was sanctioned for the award of scholarships to pupils studying in High, Middle and New Type Middle Schools and Oriental Colleges. The distribution was as follows :—

		Rs.
1	Backward communities (excluding Muslims)	1,30,500
2	Depressed Classes (boys only) ...	46,510
3	Muslims	9,690
4	General	8,000
5	Merit	1,140
6	Special	1,500
7	Sanskrit education	12,361
8	Military	11,145
9	Girls (including Rs.6,000 for Depressed classes and Rs. 2,510 for Muslim girls) ...	27,500
10	Other scholarships	6,486

Free Students ships.

704. The number of pupils receiving scholarships in the High Schools was 2,411, while 4,443 (3,452) pupils enjoyed full fee concession either as recipients of scholarships or as belonging to specified communities and 7,353 (7,462) pupils were exempted from payment of half the fees as belonging to specified communities.

705. The following statement shows the results at the several public examinations :—

Sl. No.	Examination	Number			No. declared eligible for College course
		Registered	Examined	Passed	
1	S.S.L.C. Examination	10,122	9,920	7,131	5,172
2	Middle School ...	26,861	26,521	19,783	...
3	Upper Primary ...	...	2,205	1,304	...

Boy Scouts.

706. On 15th January 1948, the total strength of the various branches of the Scout movement was 38,708 (36,113). Two more Councils were formed, one for the

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retroceded area of Bangalore (Civil Area) and the other for Davangere, as the town was raised to the status of a city.

Girl Guides.

707. After retrocession of the Civil Area, the Mysore State Girl Guide Association and the Bangalore Assigned Tract Association were merged into one Association.

Medical Inspection.

708. Medical inspection was in force in all the Government schools in the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore and in 85 mofussil centres. The Chief Medical Inspector reported that 20 per cent of the children who were examined suffered from malnutrition.

Finance.

709. The total expenditure on Public Instruction including that on University Education amounted to Rs. 2,14,97,287 (Rs. 1,54,33,037). Of this, a sum of Rs. 1,24,55,574 (Rs. 1,02,07,798) was spent on institutions managed by Government, Rs. 4,34,537 (Rs. 2,64,159) on institutions managed by local bodies or municipalities, Rs. 13,17,268 (Rs. 7,05,375) on aided institutions, Rs. 89,243 on un-aided institutions, Rs. 6,69,231 on institutions in Civil Area, Bangalore, Rs. 17,82,625 (Rs. 12,45,060) on buildings, Rs. 12,61,903 (Rs. 4,43,126) on furniture and equipment and Rs. 34,86,906 on other miscellaneous items. The total direct expenditure on education amounted to Rs. 1,49,65,853 (Rs. 1,11,77,332) or 69·61 per cent of the total expenditure.

710. The amount spent on different grades of education was as follows :—

Sl. No.	Grades of education		Direct Expenditure	Percentage of direct expenditure to total expenditure
1	University Education	Men ...	18,35,334	8·54
		Women	1,35,847	0·63
2	Oriental Education	...	1,18,097	0·55
3	High School Education	Boys ...	14,53,351	6·76
		Girls ...	2,80,380	1·31
4	Middle School do	Boys ...	16,17,682	7·52
		Girls ...	3,59,134	1·67
5	Primary School do	Boys ...	65,20,663	30·33
		Girls ...	12,97,601	6·03
6	Training Institutions	Men ...	1,79,826	0·84
		Women	13,419	0·20
7	Technical and other education.	Men ...	4,41,937	2·06
		Women	13,419	3·11
		Total ...	1,49,65,853	69·61

711. The average cost of education per head of population was Rs. 2-14-11 (Rs. 2-2-5). Of this, a sum of Rs. 2-5-8 (Rs. 1-13-8) was met from State Funds.

712. During the year, a sum of Rs. 75,000 was provided for mid-day lunch to the pupils of high, middle and primary schools.

(ii) University of Mysore.

Strength, constitution and results of examination.

713. The number of students in the University Colleges (including the Medical School) was 8,312 (7,631). There were 1,177 (1,022) women students in the University and of these, 147 (110) qualified themselves for degrees.

Courses of study and scheme of examination.

714. There were seven Intermediate Colleges at the end of the previous academic year and four more Intermediate Colleges were started at Kolar, Chitaldrug, Chickmagalur and Mandya during the year. The University had from its inception only two Degree Colleges in Arts and Science, one in Mysore and the other in Bangalore, excluding the College for women. With a view to meeting the situation created by the non-availability of seats for the large number of students who seek admission to the B. Sc. class, and to affording greater facilities for the students who desire to take up Science subjects, the Intermediate Colleges at Mysore and Tumkur have been raised to the standard of First Grade Colleges; only the Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics group, for which there is great demand has been provided at present and the Junior B.Sc. class was started in these places.

715. The Maharani's Intermediate College in Mysore was also raised to the level of a First Grade College.

716. The course of studies and scheme of examination for the B. L. Degree were approved. From the beginning of the academical year June 1948, Government sanctioned the establishment of a Law College. The B.L. Degree course is a Post-Graduate course of two years' duration. The first year class has been opened. The College is an affiliated College of the University and it is located in the "Purna Prasad" building, Bangalore. The Commerce Classes from the Central College were also shifted to "Purna Prasad" Building, Bangalore. The Mount Carmel College, which is an affiliated college, has started work in Bangalore with Junior Classes in the Intermediate and Degree Course. This College is expected to provide

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additional facilities for Women's education in Bangalore and thus relieve the congestion in the Maharani's College for Women, Bangalore. The students of the Sri Krishnarajendra Silver Jubilee Technological Institute who have passed the Diploma Examination in Textiles are now being admitted to the final year courses of the B.Sc. (Textiles) Degree Courses.

717. Among schemes under consideration was the re-organization of the Medical College in connection with securing recognition of the M.B.B.S. Degree by the Indian Medical Council. The number of admissions to the Medical College was increased during the year from 50 to 75 and in the Medical School from 60 to 75. Admissions to the Engineering College and the Engineering School have also been increased by 25 in each institution.

Publications.

718. One hundred and fifteen books and papers were published by the members of the University. Forty-three Extension Lectures were arranged during the year. Under the Sir K.P. Puttanna Chetty Endowment Publications, the book on *Yogasanas*, which was begun two years ago, was completed.

Endowments.

719. The University acknowledged with thanks the following endowments—

	Rs.		
(1)	2,000	The Sidlaghatta Rama Rao Gold Medal.	To encourage education among students.
(2)	2,000	Srouty Savitramma Memorial Gold Medal.	To encourage Sanskrit study.
(3)	1,000	Lady Mirza Prize Endowment	To encourage education among women.
(4)	1,040	The Davangere Dharma-pravarta Hanagavadi Mattada Murigappaia Prize	To encourage the study of Political Science.
(5)	3,800	The Ayesha Bibi Endowment Scholarship	To encourage medical Studies among Muslim women students.
(6)	6,317	His Highness the Chancellor's 1947 Scholarship Endowment	To encourage education, preferably, in Medicine.
(7)	5,000	His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore Thevaram Prize	To encourage study and spread of Thevaram in the Mysore State.

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Convocation.

720. No Convocation was held during the year and the degrees were conferred *in absentia*.

The University Library.

721. The total number of books in the Library at the end of the year was 51,510 (49,666).

Laws of the University.

1. Detailed courses of studies and schemes of examination for the B.Sc. Degree in Agriculture were approved.

2. Detailed courses of studies and schemes of examination for the B.Sc. Degree in Textiles were approved.

3. The courses of study in English for B.A. Honours were revised.

4. Detailed course of study and scheme of examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Law were approved.

5. Ordinances relating to the B. Com. Degree were amended so that Graduates in Arts or Science of this University or of other Universities recognized by this University, who have passed the Degree examination with Economics as one of the optional subjects, may be admitted to the Junior B. Com. class.

6. The course of study for the B.A. Honours Degree in Philosophy was amended by including Islamic Philosophy or some aspect thereof as an optional subject alternative to Indian Philosophy.

7. The institution of the Master's Degree in Education and the course of study and scheme of examination were approved.

8. The course of study and scheme of examination for the Third Examination in Chemical Engineering were approved.

9. The course of study for the Intermediate Commerce Examination was revised by deleting Stenography and substituting a common commercial language *i.e.*, Hindi composition and translation.

10. The syllabus in Physics and Chemistry for the First Year B. Sc. (Textiles) was revised.

11. The course of study and scheme of examination in respect of the minor subject for the B.A. Honours Degree in Politics were amended by the substitution of "History of Europe from 1500 to 1920" for "Principles of Sociology I"

12. The syllabus in Theory of Knowledge for the B.A. (Hons.), Degree examination was revised.

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13. The courses of studies and schemes of examination in Kannada for the B.A., B.A. (Hons.), and M.A. Degree examinations were revised.

14. The courses of study and scheme of examination in Home Science as an optional subject for the Intermediate, B.A., and B.Sc., examinations were approved.

15. Consequent on the proposal to admit Diploma-holders of the Silver Jubilee Technological Institute to the Third Year B. Sc. (Textiles) Degree class, necessary amendments to Ordinances were approved.

16. The course of study and scheme of examination in Geology for the M.Sc. Degree examination were revised.

17. The Ordinance relating to the course of study for the Intermediate in Arts examination was amended by the deletion of the following proviso under Ordinance 66 (3) Optional subjects. "Either Logic or Mathematics must be taken."

(iii) Encouragement to Authors.

722. In the competition for the Devaraja Bahadur Charity Literary Prizes, 11 books, five Kannada manuscripts and one Sanskrit manuscript were received for consideration. Subventions were paid to authors and editors of books and publishers of journals out of the provision of Rs. 2,500 made under "Encouragement to Authors" during the year.

(iv) Literature.

723. The number of books and periodicals registered during the year was 195 (310).

(v) The Mysore Government Museum.

Museum Advisory Committee.

724. The number of persons who visited the Museum was 328,309 (335,613).

725. The Chairman paid a number of visits to the Museum and reviewed the progress made in the improvement of the different sections. The members of the committee were consulted on all important matters dealing with the acquisition of the specimens and their arrangement.

726. Work connected with the improvement in the methods of display o exhibits which commenced during

1946-47 continued to make steady progress and 121 specimens were collected. A representative set of rocks and minerals used in the construction of temples and buildings in the Hoysala period was collected and displayed in the Geological Section.

727. In the Zoological Section, mounted specimens of birds were purchased. Several deteriorated specimens of the mammal gallery were eliminated and replaced by fresh ones. The collection of entomological specimens has been proposed to be renewed with the co-operation of the Department of Agriculture. Isolated pieces of Hoysala sculpture of good workmanship lying exposed to sun and rain on the site at Halebid were being gradually acquired for preservation in the Museum.

728. The collaboration of the Government Museum with the Department of Archæology in the excavation of the ancient Palace site at Halebid in the Hassan District was a notable feature of the year. More than 1,500 antiquities were recovered during the season. Specimens of Gandhara art received from the Archæological Survey of India were displayed in the Museum.

729. The Museum participated in the exhibition of Art and Archæology held in connection with the celebration of the annual spring festival organised under the auspices of the Nagara Samithi of the Kannada Sahitya Parishat, Bangalore. A circulation section equipped with complete display accessories was formed to be moved to different places of exhibition, whenever necessary.

730. Regular guide lecturers to students and explanatory talks to illiterate visitors formed an essential feature of the educational work of the institution. About 4,000 students belonging to 123 institutions accompained by 262 teachers paid study visits to the Museum.

731. The Curator was deputed to attend the annual meeting of the Museums' Association of India and the Indian Numismatic Society held in Bombay from 26th December 1947 to 1st January 1948. The Artist of the Museum was deputed to attend to the arrangement and display of articles at the Mysore Pavilion, All-India Exhibition, Calcutta, during February and March 1948. With a view to acquiring a first-hand knowledge of the Cottage

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Industries of Bengal, he visited a number of important industrial institutions in Calcutta.

732. Dr. R. E. Mortimer Wheeler, M. C., D. Litt., F.B.A., F.S.A., Director-General of Archæology in India, visited the Museum during the year and offered many useful suggestions for the improvement of the Archæological Section.

733. The grant for the Museum for the year was Rs. 10,972 (Rs. 6,708).

CHAPTER XII—MISCELLANEOUS.

(i) Muzrai

Muzrai Institutions.

734. The number of Muzrai institutions in the State at the end of the year was 16,189. Of these, 15,165 were temples, eighty-one Jain basthis, 434 muslim institutions, 419 mutts, 8 rest houses, 45 chattrams and 9 other religious institutions. Twenty-eight mutts continued to be under Government management.

735. There were 3 recognised temples in the Civil Station, Bangalore, receiving monthly grant of Rs. 21-13-0 from Government. The Rai Bahadur Govinda Chetty Choultry continued to receive a grant of Rs. 890 per mensem.

Income and Expenditure.

736. The income from the various Muzrai Institutions was Rs. 13,83,608. The expenditure of these institutions amounted to Rs. 10,99,149. The balance at the end of the year including the opening balance was Rs. 28,32,729. Grants amounting to Rs. 22,962 were sanctioned for the construction and repairs of Muzrai institutions during the year. Receipts from jatras and cattle shows amounted to Rs. 1,28,887.

Chattram Savings Fund.

737. The Chattram Savings Fund had an opening balance of Rs. 89,200. The income and expenditure were Rs. 68,556 and Rs. 89,713, respectively, leaving a balance of Rs. 68,043 at the end of the year.

Prince Ghulam Mohamed Charity Fund.

738. The administration of this Charity Fund is vested in a committee with the City Magistrate, Mysore, as President. The to tal receipts of the fund, including the opening balance amounted to Rs. 10,598, of which a sum of Rs. 5,542 was spent, leaving a closing balance of of Rs. 5,056.

Grants-in-aid and Endowments.

739. An aggregate sum of Rs. 5,34,879 was received by way of endowments. The grants-in-aid to the various institutions were continued. Grants-in-aid were continued to the 17 private institutions.

Ayurvedic and Unani College and Hospitals.

740. The Committee for the management of the Ayurvedic and Unani College and Hospitals, Mysore, was reconstituted for one year on 24th June 1948.

741. The strength of the college was 41. The total number of graduates passed out of the college was 247 in Ayurveda since 1914 and 73 in the Unani system of medicine since 1932. The total number of out-patients treated was 137,049 and 163,500 in the Ayurvedic Hospital Section and the Unani Hospital Section, respectively.

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742. The three members of the Inspection Committee appointed by the Central Board of Indian Medicine, Madras, inspected the college in March 1948 in connection with the recognition of the College Diplomas in Madras Presidency. The members of the Indian Medicine Enquiry Committee, Bombay, also visited the institution on 23rd and 24th January 1948. The Chopra Committee appointed by the Central Government of India visited the college in April 1948 and took evidence from the members of the staff in connection with the submission of their proposals to the Central Government regarding the synthesis of various systems of medicine and the encouragement, etc., to be given to the indigenous systems of medicine. The reservation of two seats in the Medical College, Mysore, every year for the graduates of the Government Ayurvedic and Unani College, Mysore, was sanctioned.

743. All the Muzrai institutions in receipt of grants worked satisfactorily. The Government grant of Rs. 1,400 supplemented by the interest of Rs. 430 on endowments and other contributions was available for distribution of scholarships to the several students of the Sri Chamarajendra Veda Mahapatasala, Bangalore. The Sanskrit College at Melkote received an educational grant of Rs. 3,240 and a scholarship grant of Rs. 500 from the Education Department, besides other grants being met out of State funds under "13. Muzrai Institutions". Grants to the extent of Rs. 8,400 were sanctioned to 40 Vedapatasalas and allied institutions. Grants to the extent of Rs. 600 were sanctioned to seven Koran and Arabic schools during the year.

General

744. Proposals for the construction of a Dharmasala at Sravanabelagola, and the renovation of the Jain Temples at the place, at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,04,500 were under the consideration of Government. The work of conservation of Sri Gomateswara Idol is being pursued by the Committee appointed for the purpose. The sale proceeds of the property endowed by the late Sri Ramakrishnappa for starting a Dwaita Vedanta Patasala at Bangalore have been invested to the extent of Rs. 1,50,000 under Charitable Deposit and a further sum of Rs. 12,000 in the Three per

Cent Mysore State Loan Bonds. The corpus of the endowment of Rs. 1,00,000 made by Sri Gurukar Madappa of Mudukatore, Kollegal Taluk, for the award of scholarships to the students of the Veerasaiva Community, for the performance of additional worship in Sri Mallikarjunaswami Temple at Mudukatore, and for the encouragement of study of temple worship by Veerasaiva Archaks, was enhanced by an additional deposit of Rs. 10,000 during the year.

745. The renovation works of the Belur and Halebid temples were progressing through the agency of the Public Works Department. The important and costly work sanctioned during the year was the renovation of Sri Harihareswaraswami Temple at Harihar at an estimated cost of Rs. 9,000.

746. The Temple Entry Authorisation Act of 1948 was passed during the year, and the question of making rules thereunder, was under the consideration of Government. The Muzrai Institutions within the State and the Mysore State Charities at Benares, Tirupati, Sivasamudram, Srirangam and Jambukeswara as also the Barahazar Santharpane at Subrahmanya, South Canara District, continued to work satisfactorily.

747. Special services were conducted in all the Muzrai institutions on the Birthday of His Highness the Maharaja. Special pujas were also performed in all the Muzrai institutions on 15th August 1947, the Day of Independence. Special prayers and pujas were conducted in all Muzrai and non-Muzrai institutions, mosques and churches in connection with the ceremony of immersion of the ashes of Mahatma Gandhi in the sacred river on Thursday, the 12th February 1948, a special grant being sanctioned for the purpose.

(ii) Archæology

748. The reorganisation of the Department and the allocation statements in this connection were sanctioned in May 1948. Inspection and survey tours were undertaken in parts of Bangalore, Hassan, Chitaldrug, Mandya and Mysore Districts. Very interesting and ancient sites were discovered on the banks of the Kaveri near Belakavadi and

Exploration.

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T.-Narsipur and several antiquities showing a remarkable resemblance to those of Brahmagiri and Chandravalli in the Chitaldrug District were collected. Various new inscriptions were also collected.

Excavation.

749. The Department undertook scientific excavations on the ancient site of Halebid in collaboration with the Government Museum, Bangalore, the area subjected to investigation being the palace site of the Hoysalas.

750. The ancient site of Halebid covers a very extensive area, measuring over 16 square miles. It is studded with hundreds of temples and mounds surrounded by a cyclopean wall. Until the Archæological Department undertook scientific excavations during the year, all the information about this ancient metropolis of the Hoysala Empire was naturally based upon inscriptions and chronicles. A considerable part of the extensive area over which the ancient capital flourished called for an intensive overground survey, and this was undertaken along with the excavations. Although this aspect of investigation has still to be completed, the work already done has revealed many hitherto unknown facts of historical importance pertaining to the pre-Hoysala as well as the Hoysala periods. As many as thirty ancient monuments were studied. In the light of these, the epigraphical evidences which were re-studied have thrown a good deal of light on the origin, rise and fall of the Hoysala dynasty. This overground survey has made it possible to reconstruct the cultural and political history of our country from the early centuries of the Christian era.

Historical Records and Sannads

751. Volumes II, III and IV of the Chalukyan Monograph were ready for publication. Another monograph on the earlier excavations at Chandravalli was under print. The question of transferring all archæological conservation work in the State from the Office of the Government Architect to the Archæological Department and proposals for constituting an Excavation Branch in the Department, were under consideration.

752. The Department participated in the Royal Academy Exhibition of Indian Art held in London during November and December 1947. It also organised an exhibition of historical and archæological antiquities in the "Vasantha

Sahityotsava" of the Karnataka Sahitya Parishat at Bangalore.

(iii) Government Press

753. The expenditure on the Government Central Press at Bangalore and the Branch Press at Mysore was Rs. 4,00,839 (Rs. 2,32,735) and Rs. 107,943 (Rs. 78,903), respectively. The increase in expenditure was due to revised scales of pay, enhanced rates of overtime allowances and liberalised leave rules and increased cost of printing materials and machinery. Finance.

754. The amount realised on account of subscription to the " Mysore Gazette " and advertisement and publication charges was Rs. 18,875. Mysore Gazette.

755. The publications of the Education Department, the Publicity Office, the Palace, the High Court of Mysore, the Red Cross Society, etc., were stocked and sold as usual at the Book Depot. The sale of educational publications was carried on through 375 recognised book-sellers and the official publications through 38 recognised book-sellers at the district headquarters and also at the Government Central Book Depot, Bangalore. The number of subscribers to the High Court Report was 65 and the copies of the High Court Report were also sold to the public. The net amount realised by the sale of books and other publications at the Depot was Rs. 1,97,499 (Rs. 2,28,480). The total issues during the year amounted to Rs. 2,31,753. Government Central Book Depot.

756. About 48 convicts received training and the average daily attendance of convicts permitted to work in the Press was about 18. The printing industry in the Central Jail, Bangalore, was put on a permanent basis from 10th February 1948 under the direct control of the Superintendent of the Central Jail, Bangalore. Central Jail Press, Bangalore.

757. The usual works in connection with the Dasara and Birthday sessions, the works of the Mysore University and Railways, the works of the Oriental Research Institute and the Palace and the Text Books of the Education Department were executed during the year by the Branch Press, Mysore. Government Branch Press, Mysore.

758. Vocation classes in printing were given to 36 (7) students for the benefit of the students of the Second and General.

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Third Year Classes of the High Schools at Bangalore and Mysore. The number of candidates, who appeared for the S.S.L.C. Examination in 1948 with Printing and Boo Binding as additional subjects was 21, of whom 14 came out successful in that subject. Special arrangements were made for imparting instructions in the theory and practice of printing for the benefit of employees, who were desirous of improving their knowledge and appearing for the Commercial Examinations of the Government of Mysore and Madras. The school for imparting elementary education to the younger employees of the Press was conducted by the Department of Public Instruction. The rules regarding the grant of leave, holidays and payment of certain overtime allowances to the employees borne on the industrial establishment of the Government presses were sanctioned. The late Residency Press with its staff and materials was transferred to the Government of Mysore on 15th November 1947 on payment of the book-value of the assets of the press. The continuance of the Residency Press and the staff as on 15th November 1947 as a separate unit for the present in the existing premises under existing terms and to designate the Residency Press as "The Government Civil Station Press, Bangalore" was sanctioned in January 1948. The revival of the "Press Day" at an expenditure of Rs. 500 for both the presses was ordered.

Stationery Depot.

759. The value of the stock of stationery articles at the Government Stationery Depot, Bangalore, at the beginning of the year was Rs. 2,26,179 (Rs. 2,36,021) and the value of additions made during the year amounted to Rs. 4,96,178 (Rs. 6,02,695) bringing the total of stock at the end of the year to Rs. 7,22,358 (Rs. 8,38,716). The total cost of paper and stationery articles purchased during the year was Rs. 4,66,709 (Rs. 5,95,357) excluding casual purchases of Rs. 252 (Rs.433) and of this, the value of purchases of articles manufactured in Mysore was Rs. 4,34,354 (Rs. 5,71,585).

760. The supply of stationery articles to all Departments is limited to 50 per cent of the quantities provided in

the standing lists or annual indents, except in the case of the Public Works Department, the Electrical Department, the General and Revenue Secretariat, the Government Insurance Department, the Constituent Assembly, the High Court of Mysore, and the Inspector General of Police, to whom full or 75 per cent of the quantities have been ordered to be supplied owing to increased activities or expansion of work in those departments. The stationery articles were continued to be supplied free of cost to all offices under the control of the Chief Commandant, Mysore State Troops, Bangalore. The supply of stationery articles to municipalities was continued to be made on payment. Stationery articles were supplied to 51 offices newly started by the various departments of Government.

(iv) Printing Presses and Periodicals.

761. There were 193 (265) printing presses, including the two Government Presses at Bangalore and Mysore, of which all but 2 took up job works. Thirty-one (25) newspapers and 79 (78) periodicals were in circulation. Of these newspapers, 24 (21) were in Kannada, while the rest were in other languages.

(v) Libraries.

762. The total number of volumes in the Libraries attached to the Office of the Director of Public Instruction at the close of the year was 6,970 (6,862).

763. The Public Library at Bangalore had 868 (934) members on its rolls. It realised a gross income of Rs. 26,461 (Rs. 26,251) and had 24,761 (24,289) books.

764. The Public Library at Mysore had 230 (278) members on its rolls and realised an income of Rs. 14,715 (Rs. 10,641). It had 12,324 (12,206) books.

(vi) Meteorology

765. There were four Observatories, one of them being first-class, located at Bangalore, and three of the second-class located at Mysore, Hassan and Chitaldrug. There were seven minor Meteorological Stations for taking readings of temperature, besides four other Stations for collecting data relating to temperature, humidity and rainfall. Monthly humidity statements were furnished to the

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Department of Public Health for the study of occurrence of epidemics in the State. The weather forecast centre at Madras was regularly kept informed telegraphically of local weather conditions, both surface and upper air, for publication of weather reports and for use in weather forecasts for purposes connected with agriculture and aviation. Surface readings were regularly telephoned to the Meteorological Office at the Hindustan Airport, Bangalore. In compliance with the telegraphic requisition from the Weather Office, Madras, special storm observations were taken at Hassan and Chitaldrug. Pilot Balloon Observations were regularly carried out in the Bangalore Observatory and the results obtained were despatched telegraphically daily to the Madras Weather Forecasting Centre for their immediate use.

Rain Gauge Stations.

766. The number of rain-gauge stations was 259, the same as last year. The rain recording work in all the rain-gauge stations continued to be satisfactory.

The expenditure of the Department was Rs. 25,481 (Rs. 19,722).

(vii) Horticulture and Public Gardens.

767. The Department of Horticulture continued its activities connected with the introduction, acclimatisation and propagation of plants of economic and ornamental value. The re-organisation of the Horticultural Department was given effect to during the year. The existing technical and ministerial establishments were adequately augmented and district offices were opened in connection with the development of horticulture in the districts. Under a scheme evolved to train personnel for subordinate service in the technical establishment, suitable candidates were selected from all the districts and trained in the Department. To ensure the efficient working of the newly reorganised Horticultural Department, candidates with high qualifications in Botany were recruited to the important technical posts. Two young officers of the Department were deputed to the United Kingdom and the United States of America, respectively, for advanced study in Horticulture. The opening of the fig demonstration farm at Ganjam, the transfer of the Sri Cheluvamba Mansion grounds to the Hor-

ticultural Department, the transfer of the Railway Gardens at Mysore and Bangalore to the control of the Horticultural Department, the addition of gardens attached to Ministers' Quarters at Bangalore and Mysore and the taking over charge of the Residency Gardens at Bangalore and Gumbuz Gardens at Seringapatam have contributed to the increased work of the Department.

Horticultural Society.

768. The Mysore Horticultural Society maintained its popularity among the garden-loving public, with the co-operation of the Gardens Department. The membership of the Society was 261. The Summer Horticultural Show was held on 2nd and 3rd August 1947 and the Winter Show was held on 13th, 14th and 15th February 1948. The Society served as a means of spreading horticultural knowledge among the people. Necessary advice and help were given to several members. His Highness the Maharaja graciously presented a large silver cup at each show to the winner in any of the groups---foliage, perennial or annual flowers.

Parks and gardens.

769. The Lal-bagh and the Sri Jayachamarajendra Park (Cubbon Park), Bangalore, continued to be popular as places of public resort and botanical gardens of scientific interest. A large number of visitors availed themselves of the garden for pleasure, recreation and exercise. There was a considerable augmenting of the plant collections by purchase, exchange and donations. New and interesting collections of flowering and economic plants were received from the various nurseries and horticultural institutions. Numerous plants of horticultural and botanical interest were also introduced.

770. All the parks and gardens at Mysore, Seringapatam and Krishnarajasagar were maintained in good condition.

Vegetable Farms.

771. The four horticultural farms at Bangalore, Koramangala, Maddur and Mandya were maintained in good condition. There were 26 subvention farms during the year. Good quality vegetables, both English and Indian, were grown in these farms. The contribution of the horticultural farms to the vegetable production scheme as part of the "Grow More Food" campaign was noteworthy. The total sale proceeds of the four horticultural farms through the sales of vegetables, grass and seeds were Rs. 55,805,

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Nurseries and sales depots attached to them have been started at each district headquarters. A large number of persons visited the farms and obtained information on the growing of vegetables and fodders.

772. The district staff visited over 1,000 villages to conduct propaganda in planting, pruning, manuring, etc., and to afford facilities and advice regarding selection of suitable areas for starting new orchards. One of the aims of the Department is to revive fruit industries in several places by starting regional stations. The Department has undertaken a State-wide horticultural survey, with a view to collecting statistics regarding the kind and extent of horticultural plants associated with the daily life of the people. Among schemes under consideration, is one for the extensive cultivation of patchouli to improve the position in respect of essential oils.

Nandi Hill Station.

773. The Nandi Hill Station continued to be popular as a health resort and attracted 6,377 (7,653) visitors. A memorable feature of the year was the immersion of the ashes of Mahatma Gandhi in the Amritsarovar on 12th February 1948. The Mahasivaratri Jatra was conducted during the year. The convenience and comforts of the visitors were well looked after. The vegetarian and non-vegetarian hotels were maintained throughout the year.

Sri Krishnarajendra Hill Station.

774. The Sri Krishnarajendra Hill Station was ordered to be transferred to the Palace Department in October 1947. A large number of ornamental and economic plants were introduced in the Station. A good number of fruit plants were planted in the orchard.

(viii) Stores Purchase Committee.

775. The total value of stores, the purchase of which was arranged by the Stores Purchase Committee on behalf of the several Departments of Government, both from firms in India and abroad, amounted to Rs. 6,64,93,738, (Rs. 1,57,10,335). The value of orders placed with firms in foreign countries was Rs. 2,16,84,134 (Rs. 49,02,922) and the value of orders placed with firms in India was Rs. 4,48,09,604 (Rs. 1,08,07,413). A noticeable feature was the increased volume of orders placed with Indian firms as compared with foreign firms in the past year. Purchases

of magnitude were mostly in respect of equipment for the Electrical Department (including the Jog Power Scheme), Government Electric Factory, Agriculture and Food Supply Departments, Stationery and Medical Departments.

776. The prices of almost all materials were on the upward trend and trade continued to be speculative. The perceptible increase in the value of purchases effected during the year which is more than four times that of the value of purchases made in the previous year, was due to various causes, such as, large purchases made by some departments, general increase in prices, a large demand from a number of new departments of Government and irrigation projects coming up and increase in the volume of orders placed by the existing departments.

777. Since the restrictions on imports continued during the year, the services of the various Departments of Supply of the Government of India were utilised for obtaining the import licenses, etc. Open orders for controlled materials were still being placed with the Government of India.

778. Messrs. Rendell Palmer and Tritton, consulting engineers and buying agents in London, continued to inspect the Railway materials on behalf of the Stores Purchase Committee. Messrs. Merry and McLellan, London, inspected the electrical machinery ordered in England on behalf of the Jog Power Scheme.

779. The total expenditure on the Stores Purchase Committee including the contribution of Rs. 4,000 paid towards the Trade Commissioner's Office in London, the expenditure on Messrs. Rendel Palmer and Tritton and salaries, establishment and contingencies of the Stores Purchase Committee, amounted to Rs. 49,808 which works out to an incidence of 0·07 per cent as against 0·11 per cent during the previous year.

(ix) Recruitment to Public Service.

780. The number and percentage of appointments held by Brahmins and Backward Communities in the Gazetted

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and Non-gazetted superior services of the State were as follows :—

Communities	Gazetted Service		Non-gazetted Service	
	No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage
Brahmins ...	633	46·89	13,332	37·50
Backward ...	717	53·11	22,250	62·50
Total ...	1,350	100·00	35,582	100·00

781. Apart from the appointments for which approved lists of candidates were issued, 1,494 vacancies which occurred in other kinds and classes of appointments were advertised in the Gazette and dealt with. The dearth of qualified candidates belonging to the Backward Communities for special vacancies in classes I and II in the several units of recruitment continued to exist and hence candidates possessing the lower qualifications, S.S.L.C , and S.S.L.C. Course, respectively, were appointed in these vacancies as a temporary measure.

782. Classes of appointments have been further reclassified in consequence of the revision of the scales of pay of the non-gazetted staff

783. The following recruitment units were inspected during the year :—

1. The Director of Food Supplies in Mysore, Bangalore.
2. The Commissioner of Land Records, Survey and Settlement in Mysore, Bangalore.
3. The Deputy Commissioner, Mandya District, Mandya.

Anti-Corruption Measures.

784. The Anti-Corruption Branch actually commenced its work in about March 1947. The Branch received 431 petitions alleging acts of bribery and corruption on the part of Government servants. Of these, 303 were dealt with during the year. Sixty-two of these allegations being

of a less serious nature were referred to the concerned departmental officers for necessary action. Among the other petitions enquired into, the allegations made in 83 instances were found to be either false or incapable of proof; and investigations in 20 cases in which the allegations were proved resulted in 8 Government servants being dismissed, 2 compulsorily retired, 6 reverted, 5 reduced, 4 suspended and 4 warned. One contractor who was found to be involved in irregular activities was black-listed and the licenses of 5 cloth merchants were suspended for black-marketing in cloth. Reports after investigations were submitted in 9 cases involving 27 persons and enquiries were in progress in respect of 129 petitions involving 36 gazetted officers and 100 others.

785. Amongst the allegations enquired into by the Branch and proved in several cases, were misuse of official position and authority for personal gain, black-marketing in iron and cloth, booking of articles over the railways without valid permits, extortion of illegal gratification in food acquisition work, misappropriation of food articles at ration depots, acceptance of illegal gratification at Sub-Registry Offices and other offices in dealing with Government, work in general and by Railway Station Masters in allotting wagons to the merchants, ticketless travel in trains and receiving of bribes in the matter of giving appointments and transfers and in making grants of lands, etc.

Efficiency Audit.

786. The Efficiency Audit Branch commenced its work in January 1947. The Branch conducted inspections of 124 Government offices, depots, stores and other institutions under the control of the several departments of Government, and examined cases of delay in the disposal of Government business and its causes, and also investigated into irregularities such as leakage of revenue, contravention of rules and standing orders, etc. Necessary action has been taken in all cases of irregularities both for punishing the officials concerned and for issuing necessary instructions for preventing delays and irregularities, as also for effecting such changes in office procedure as would conduce to greater despatch of work.

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787. The Branch has also dealt with 110 petitions received by it regarding office irregularities of various kinds, and investigated as many as 70 of them, after referring the rest to the concerned departmental authorities. The irregularities which have been uncovered or which are being looked into during these investigations relate to misappropriations of Government funds and property, fabrication of accounts, etc., receiving Government moneys on false claims, misuse of Government employees and resources for private benefit, acceptance of spurious articles in execution of contracts, discrimination in the exercise of powers vested in officers, black-marketing in controlled commodities, and generally negligence and lack of proper administration leading to wastage of Government money and leakage of revenue due to Government. The reports submitted to Government by the Branch have eventually led to appropriate punishments such as dismissal, suspension, reduction, etc.

788. Besides the above, the Branch has also been called in to assist the Economy Officer to Government in inspecting Government offices and assessing the scope for and extent of possible retrenchment in Government expenditure by means of a suitable overhaul of office methods and procedure. During the latter part of the year, the Branch has been reinforced by the inclusion of the Revenue Audit staff, which was until then working under the Revenue Commissioner. With this addition and with certain further changes proposed, the activities of the Branch are expected to be widened both in their scope and in their usefulness.

BANGALORE,
13*th June* 1949.

K. SRINIVASAN,
Chief Secretary to Government.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX I

A—Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure of the Mysore State for the year 1947-48.

[In thousands of Rupees omitting 000.]

Heads of Account	Budget Estimates		Actual Receipts	
	1946-47	1947-48	1946-47	1947-48
RECEIPTS.				
Cash balance at the commencement of the year.	1,30,99	1,35,84	3,00,25	2,79,67
A. Land Revenue—				
1. Assessment on lands	118,22	1.10,11	1,19,77	1,14,08
2. Quitrent of Minor Inam villages including Khayamgutta	5,40	5,35	5,49	5,21
3. Miscellaneous	15,54	15,70	18,11	18,96
4. Deduct—Refunds, etc.	*4,16*	*4,17*	*4,31*	*4,34*
Total ...	1,35,00	1,26,99	1,39,06	1,33,86
A 1. Mining Royalty and Leases—				
1. Royalty on Gold	10,44	12,00	13,37	13,41
2. Other Leases	58	62	82	76
3. Profits on working Chrome Mines ...	16	5	...	...
4. Deduct—Refunds	*1*	*1*	...	...
Total ...	11,17	12,66	14,19	14,17
A 2. Duty on Gold	60,00	90,00	1,33,57	99,56
B. Forest Revenue—				
1. Sandal Oil (Net Receipts) ...	26,66	33,01	51,83	31,56
2. Timber and other produce removed by Government and Private Agencies.	30,53	35,29	41,98	28,34
3. Forest Industries	50	50	43	29
4. Miscellaneous	81	66	1,06	1,35
5. Deduct—Refunds	*1*	*1*	*3*	*1*
Total ...	58,49	69,45	95,27	61,53
C. Excise Revenue—				
1. Arrack	59,00	68,17	81,58	83,23
2. Toddy	90,00	82,86	89,90	68.43
3. Ganja and Majum	10,10	9,50	10,29	9,17
4. Opium	1,50	1,42	1,45	2,20
5. Other Receipts	4,30	4,05	7,05	15,24
6. Deduct—Refunds	*2,00*	*2,00*	*3,12*	*3,71*
Total ...	1,62,90	1,64,00	1,87,15	1,74,56
D. Stamp Revenue—				
1. General Stamps	17,36	22,00	21,30	24,40
2. Court Fee Stamps	10,70	11,40	11,43	13,06
3. Stamped Papers for Copies... ...	1,03	1,10	1,07	1,21
4. Entertainment-Tax Stamps ...	2,07	1,80	1,35	1,42
5. Duty on impressing unstamped and insufficiently stamped documents.	79	1,05	1,10	70

APPENDIX I—*contd.*

[In thousands of Rupees.]

Heads of Account	Budget Estimates		Actual Receipts	
	1946-47	1947-48	1946-47	1947-48
6. Fines, Penalties and Miscellaneous ...	24	20	23	35
7. Deduct—Refunds	*1,20*	*1,20*	*2,23*	*3,04*
8. Do Refunds of Entertainment-Tax Stamps.	*1,81*	*1,58*	*1,18*	*1,23*
Total ...	29,18	34,77	33,07	36,87
D 1. Income-Tax—				
1. Income-Tax	60,32	63,23	85,35	1,33,60
2. Super-Tax	43,67	42,09	46,59	59,60
3. Excess profits-tax	20,00	8,12	36,08	21,86
4. Deduct—Refunds	*21,55*	*11,13*	*15,52*	*42,72*
Total ...	1,02,44	1,02,31	1,52,50	1,72,34
E. Law and Justice—				
1. Sale proceeds of unclaimed and escheated property.	19	30	31	31
2. Recoveries on account of pauper suits...	18	18	17	22
3. Fees, fines and forfeitures ...	2,23	2,23	2,60	2,16
4. Miscellaneous	15	1,12	1,35	64
5 Deduct—Refunds	*75*	*75*	*1,94*	*73*
Total ...	2,00	3,08	2,49	2,60
F. Miscellaneous Taxes and other Receipts—				
1. Miscellaneous Taxes	62,02	60,79	74,62	50,38
2. Registration	5,50	6,00	7,03	7,50
3. Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments	44	42	42	57
4. Pensions and Allowances	1,10	95	97	1,14
5. Stationery and Printing	43	45	62	76
6. Miscellaneous	15,15	17,80	23,73	8,22
7. Jails	2	3	3	9
8. Police	30	46	69	1,41
9. Medical	2,52	2,72	3,06	3,86
10. Public Health	42	57	62	89
11. Education	4,94	5,36	5,41	5,71
12. Army	35	46	66	1,17
Total ...	93,19	96,01	1,17,86	81,70
G. Miscellaneous—				
1. Surplus Revenue of Assigned Tract ..	63,69	93,06	66,61	85,87
2. Interest—				
(i) Interest on Loans and Advances ...	63	73	39	55
(ii) Interest on Arrears of Revenue ...	47	54	54	55
(iii) Interest on Investments ...	49,78	72,51	58,91	66,96
(iv) Deduct—Refunds	*1*	*1*	*1*	...
Total (2) ...	50,87	73,77	59,83	68,06

APPENDIX I—*contd.*

[In thousands of Rupees.]

Heads of Account	Budget Estimates		Actual Receipts	
	1946-47	1947-48	1946-47	1947-48
3. Civil Works	1,71	2,09	2,44	2,86
4. Agriculture, Veterinary & Horticulture	91	1,17	1,77	1,75
5. Industries and Commerce	94	1,00	2,35	2,83
Total (G) ...	1,18,12	1,71,09	1,33,00	1,61,37
H. Commercial Services—				
1 Railways (Revenue Account) ...	41,53	49,90	66.71	44,80
2. Krishnarajsagar Irrigation Works ...	4,24	4,92	4,01	6
3. Hydro-Electric Works ...	68,52	73,82	74,26	68,24
4. Iron and Steel Works and Cement Plant—Profits	6,50	3,50	10,27	11,06
5. Kolar Gold Fields Water Works ...	94	90	75	1,19
6. Industrial Works (Net Profits) ...	9,86	8,26	7,69	5,83
7. Chamarajsagar and Water Works (Net Receipts).	3,21	4,80	4,97	1,38
Total ...	1,34,80	1,46,10	1,68,66	1,32,06
Total Service Head Receipts ...	9,07,29	10,16,46	11,76,82	10,70,62
Acreage contribution from Irwin Canal Area...	7,98	7,76	3,95	5,75
Contribution by District Boards or Railway Companies for construction of Railways.	—14,23	...	—14,27	—2
Contribution from the Electrical Department for construction of Sagar-Talaguppe Railway.	...	...	...	...
Extraordinary Revenue	...	...	...	...
I. Debt Heads (Net)—				
1. Investment Account	3,61,05	6,06,35	...	4,46,89
2. Debt	...	...	5,08,62	...
3. Unfunded Debt—				
(a) Insurance and Provident Funds ...	33,50	33,50	32,63	28,99
(b) Savings Bank Deposits ...	...	...	...	...
(c) Endowments and Other Accounts	4,90	4,80	9,47	4,74
4. Reserve and Depreciation Funds ...	...	...	1,58,25	41,84
5. Local and Other Funds	25,11	12,53	67,95	...
6. Deposits	32,00	15,00	..	...
7. Advances	...	44,71	2,11,83	...
8. Suspense Accounts	15,00	20,00	...	42,14
9. Departmental Balances	...	...	8,04	...
10. Loans	...	...	...	...
11. Remittances	...	...	1,08,96	...
12. Miscellaneous	..	...	...	...
Total Debt Heads ...	4,71,56	7,36,89	11,05,75	5,64,60
Total Receipts of Service and Debt Heads ...	13,72,60	17,61,11	22,72,25	16,40,95
Grand Total including Opening Balance ...	15,03,59	18,96,95	25,72,50	19,20,62

APPENDIX I—*contd.*

[In thousands of Rupees.]

Heads of Account	Budget Estimates		Actual Expenditure	
	1946-47	1947-48	1946-47	1947-48
EXPENDITURE.				
A. Tribute.—				
Subsidy to British Government ...	19,37	19,37	19,37	...
Total ...	19,37	19,37	19.37	...
B. Revenue collection charges.—				
1. Land Revenue	32,36	33,89	33,47	42,36
2. Forest	19,71	20,59	19,48	20,22
3. Excise	4,47	4,63	4,72	5,86
4. Income-Tax	1,37	1,62	1,26	2,43
5. Miscellaneous Taxes	1,59	1,62	1,14	1,29
6. Stamps	1,58	2,03	1,06	1,85
7. Registration	2,01	2,08	1,92	2,45
Total ...	63,09	66,46	63,07	76,46
C. Administration.—				
1. Civil List	23,00	26,00	26,00	40,00
2. General Administration ...	23,92	24,85	34,65	33,45
3. Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments	1,71	1,76	1,91	1,90
4. Stationery and Printing Departments...	5,39	7,78	5,34	6,47
5. Miscellaneous	2,27	4,16	2,56	2,38
6. Courts of Law	12,74	13,98	13,00	15,49
7. Jails	3,40	3,60	4,42	5,72
8. Police	29,35	47,85	35,44	57,04
9. Army	32,92	67,62	32,13	62,06
Total ...	1,34,70	1,97,60	1,55,45	2,24,51
D. Public Instruction	1,22,30	1,61,07	1,30,84	1,65,17
E. Medical charges	35,25	37,96	32,94	42,36
F. Religious charges	3,79	3,81	4,56	4,02
G. Public Works.—				
1. Irrigation Works	38,51	48,73	40,37	46,86
2. Civil Works	30,77	32,29	28,49	29,86
3. Communications	31,31	48,47	33,42	46,23
Total G. ...	1,00,59	1,29,49	1,02,28	1,22,95
H. Pensions	35,10	34,63	37,96	36,56
I. Miscellaneous.—				
1. Supervision of Mines ...	2,84	3,11	2,75	3,24
2. Sinking Fund	18,78	18,78	18,78	18,78
3. Interest on Debt and other Obligations.	65,47	83,02	78,39	81,46
4. Public Health	9,12	10,61	7,09	8,50
5. Economic Conference	66	64	74	60
6. Agriculture	7,10	10,16	7,79	9,93
7. Veterinary	12,26	12,81	6,93	9,03
8. Horticulture	2,95	2,96	2'51	2,94
9. Sericulture	3,21	3,34	2,77	3,04
10. Industries and Commerce ...	6,44	8,06	5,13	8,58
11. Co-operative Societies	2,20	2,44	2,10	2,18
12. Famine Relief	...	...	...	...
13. Grants for Public Improvements ...	64,43	78,18	52,14	61,22
14. Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure ...	14	13	20	27

APPENDIX I—*contd.*

[In thousands of Rupees.]

Heads of Account	Budget Estimates		Actual Expenditure	
	1946-47	1947-48	1946-47	1947-48
15. Miscellaneous Electrical Expenditure...	10	10	...	...
16. Contribution to the Government of India from Excise Duty on Sugar. ...	...	...	...	...
17. Expenditure connected with the War, 1939	1,64,50	1,81,34	3,47,28	2,42,67
18. Contributions to Funds ...	91,22	60,92	1,60,91	40,00
19. Extraordinary Expenditure...	2	...	2	...
20. *Deduct*—Expenditure met from Funds	*60,32*	*1,13,80*	*62,09*	*96,44*
Total ...	3,91,12	3,62,80	6,28,44	3,96,00
J. Commercial Services.—				
1. Railways and Tramways ...	46,26	76,35	8,71	20,47
2. Krishnarajsagar Irrigation Works ...	14,22	16,40	9,55	6,14
3. Hydro-Electric Works... ...	2,84,26	3,52,73	1,10,75	94,87
4. Irrigation Works not met from Rev.	15,00	35,00	6,52	18,42
5. Industrial and Other Works ...	37,65	48,66	22,20	7,00
6. Iron and Steel Works and Cement Plant	37,50	90,25	2,71	21,31
Total ...	4,34,89	6,19,39	1,60,44	1,68,21
K. Food Supply Department transactions not met from Revenue.	...	...	1,29,80	83,26
Total of Service and Capital Heads ...	13,40,20	16,32,58	14,65,15	13,19,50
L. Debt Heads.—Net.—				
1. Investment Account	...	...	7,31,57	...
2. Debt	...	...	...	16
3 Unfunded Debt.—				
(*a*) Insurance and Provident Funds ...	...	...	...	...
(*b*) Savings Bank Deposits ...	22,00	5,00	47,66	32,71
(*c*) Endowments and Other Accounts	...	...	...	...
4. Reserve and Depreciation Funds ...	14,11	1,22,33	...	...
5. Local and Other Funds ..	...	...	...	26,95
6. Deposits	...	...	7,79	3,04
7. Advances	3,40	...	...	44,23
8. Suspense Account	...	...	22,58	...
9. Departmental Balances ...	...	...	...	1,00
10. Loans	12,94	14,82	18,08	16,15
11. Remittances	...	...	...	97,59
12. Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...
Total Debt Heads ...	52,45	1,42,15	8,27,68	2,21,83
Total Expenditure of Service and Debt Heads.	13,92,65	17,74,73	22,92,83	15,41,33
Cash balance at the close of the year ...	1,10,94	1,22,22	2,79,67	3,79,29
Grand Total including Closing Balance ...	15,03,59	18,96,95	25,72,50	19,20,62

B—Statement showing the Demand, Collection and Balance under principal heads of Revenue for 1947-48.

Heads	Demand			Collections*	Remissions	Closing balance
	Arrears	Current	Total			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Land Revenue—						
1. Assessment on lands	7,42,269	1,12,50,545	1,19,92,834	1,10,85,472	1,64,607	7,42,755
2. Quitrent	1,07,541	5,50,102	6,57,643	5,56,854	2,199	98,590
3. Miscellaneous	4,84,821	20,43,840	25,28,661	19,42,435	79,104	5,07,122
Total ...	13,34,651	1,38,44,487	1,51,79,138	1,35,84,761	2,45,910	13,48,467
2. Forest—						
1. Sandal Oil	...	31,55,865	31,55,865	31,55,865	...	...
2. Timber, etc., removed by Government and Private Agency.	10,31,603	29,56,504	39,88,107	28,34,014	4,395	11,49,698
3. Forest Industries	2,24,818	3,99,972	6,24,790	3,74,669	...	2,50,121
4. Miscellaneous	97,172	1,17,797	2,14,969	1,35,400	...	79,569
Total ...	13,53,593	66,30,138	79,83,731	64,99,948	4,395	14,79,388
3. Excise Revenue—						
1. Arrack	35,130	61,41,525	61,76,655	61,37,589	548	38,518
2. Toddy	24,175	76,54,936	76,79,111	76,53,374	18,473	7,264
3. Ganja and Majum	3,633	8,46,755	8,50,388	8,48,422	107	1,859
4. Opium	2,242	1,71,083	1,73,325	1,71,195	2,118	12
5. Other Receipts	1,317	9,70,201	9,71,518	9,70,802	252	464
6 Deduct—Refunds, etc.	...	*3,70,808*	*3,70,808*	*3,70,808*	...	...
Total ...	66,497	1,54,13,692	1,54,80,189	1,54,10,574	21,498	48,117

4. Income-Tax—

	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
		A	A	A		A
1. Income-Tax	15,58,838	1,35,86,926	1,51,45,764	1,14,08,757	...	37,37,007
2. Super-Tax	9,43,011	37,72,405	47,15,416	41,32,706	...	5,82,710
3. Excess Profits Tax	8,96,930	35,93,194	44,30,124	36,43,057	...	78,70,67
Total ...	33,98,779	2,08,92,525	2,42,91,304	1,91,84,520	...	51,06,784

*According to departmental accounts.

(1) The arrears of Rs. 17,99,018 under Income-Tax, Rs. 10,10,675 under Super-Tax and Rs. 9,40,578 under Excess Profits Tax which stood at the end of the year 1946-47 were reduced to Rs. 15,58,838 Rs. 9,43,011 and Rs. 8,96,930 respectively, as a result of appeal, revision, etc.

(2) Refunds to the extent of Rs. 32,48,615 under Income-Tax, Rs. 1,26,983 under Super-Tax and Rs. 81,779 under Excess Profits-Tax were made during the year, under report and the current demand is shown after deducting the amount refunded.

(3) Excess collection of Rs. 41,306 under Income-Tax and Super-Tax is not included in the Statement. The net collection which includes excess collection is Rs. 1,92,25,826.

(A) Includes items coming under Corporation Tax and Surcharge relating to Civil Area.

APPENDIX II.

Statement of Expenditure for the year 1947-48 in the Public Works Department.

Fund, Major, Financial and Service Head	Outlay in 1947-48	Total
	Rs.	Rs.
23. Irrigation—		
1 Original Works—Major	27,88,753	
2 Original Works—Minor	1,50,611	
3 Restoration of Minor Tanks	6,50,139	
3-A Improvements to Minor Tanks	32,746	
4 Repairs	2,87,516	
5 Establishment	5,70,613	
6 Tools and Plant	16,305	
7 Suspense	39,479	
Total—23 Irrigation ...		45,36,162
24. Civil Works—		
1 Original Works—		
Civil Buildings	21,79,772	
Travellers' Bungalows	53,746	
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	1,07,133	
Deduct—Contributions	9,514	
Total—Original Works ...		23,31,137
2 Repairs—		
Civil Buildings	4,43,446	
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	1,598	
Loss on Stock	...	
Travellers' Bungalows	19,153	
Hill Stations	18,329	
Deduct—Contributions	8,316	
Total—Repairs ...		4,74,210
Tools and Plant	15,660	
Establishment	1,68,531	
Tools and Plant	5,816	
Suspense	—3,27,769	
Total—24 Civil Works ...		26,61,769
-A. Communications—		
Original Works—		
Roads	7,07,987	
Bridges	4,47,488	
Repairs—Roads	32,50,690	
Bridges	17,271	
Deduct—Contributions	3,06,665	
Total—Repairs ...		29,61,296
Total—Original Works and Repairs	41,16,771	
Establishment	3,16,152	
Tools and Plant	1,90,447	
Deduct—Amount transferred to 32-B	...	
Total—24-A. Communications ...		46,23,370
26. Education—11 (A) Buildings.—		
Original Works	4,23,293	
Repairs	70,081	
Establishment	41,069	
Tools and Plant	6,877	
Total—11 (A) Buildings ...		5,41,320

APPENDIX II—*contd.*

Fund, Major, Financial and Service Head	Outlay in 1947-48	Total
	Rs.	Rs
Sri Jayachamarajendra Occupational Institute ...	1,21,879	
Total ...		1,21,879
27. Agriculture—		
Civil Veterinary charges, Buildings and Repairs ...	4,306	
Sericultural Buildings—Repairs	5,642	
Total—27 ...		9,948
30. Grants for Public Improvements—		
Improvements of water supply in Towns ..	...	
Improvements of Towns and Minor Municipalities ...	...	
Charges of Well-Boring Section	28,282	
Beggar Relief Scheme	2,51,692	
Mysore City Improvement	...	
Total—30 ...		2,79,974
31. Army—		
Original Works	7,94,173	
Repairs	1,35,467	
Establishment	58,117	
Tools and Plant	430	
Total—31 ...		9,88,187
32-B. Expenditure in connection with War, 1939—		
Department of Food Supply—Lorry Sheds ...	11,674	
Total 32-B ...		11,674
38. Krishnarajasagara Irrigation Works—		
Works and Repairs	10,73,750	
Establishment	96,931	
Tools and Plant	3,260	
Suspense	—21,081	
Deduct—Receipts on Capital Account		
Total—38 ...		11,52,860
38. Famine Relief	12,774	
Total ...		12,774
39. Industrial Works—		
15. Chamarajasagara Water Works	4,34,910	
Total ...		4,34,910
XXV. K. R. S. Works—Revenue Account—		
Works	4,29,340	
Establishment	1,62,927	
Total XXV K. R. S. Revenue Account ...		5,92,267
XXVIII. K. G. F. Water Works—		
Works	1,19,248	
Establishment	16,494	
Total—K. G. F. Water Works ..		1,35,742
XXX. Chamarajasagara Water Works-Revenue Account-		
Works	9,67,205	
Establishment	84,696	
Tools and Plant	5,265	
Total XXX—Chamarajasagara Revenue Account ...		10,57,166
Total—Service Heads ...		1,44,98,233

APPENDIX II—*concld.*

Fund, Major, Financial and Service Heads	Outlay in 1947-48	Total
Debt Heads	Rs.	Rs.
23 (a) Objection Book Advances—		
Original works	1,91,574	
Repairs	5,49,789	
Establishment	67,024	
Tools and Plant	1,915	
Total—23 (a) O. B. A. ...		8,10,302
V Local and Other Funds—Irrigation Cess Funds—		
Repairs	7,74,789	
Establishment	91,125	
Tools and Plant	2,582	
Total ...		10,89,184
Railway Cess Funds—		
Original Works	3,49,572	
Repairs	...	
Establishment	33,073	
Tools and Plant	944	
Total ...		3,83,553
24 (e) Charges by P. W. Officers for earthwork to tanks recoverable from ryots	5,670	
Total ...		5,670
X Loans—		
27 (a) Loans to Local Bodies ...	26,561	
30 (b) Loans for Restoration of Tanks ..	30,364	
Total—X Loans ...		56,925
Mysore University Funds—		
Original Works and Repairs	3,88,255	
Tools and Plant	30,332	
Total ...		4,18,587
Deposits Contribution Works—Original—		
Civil Buildings	1,88,147	
Communications	...	
Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	...	
Irrigation Works ...	...	
Total—Original ...		1,88,147
Repairs .		
Civil Buildings	...	
Communications	...	
Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	...	
Irrigation Works	...	
Total—Repairs ...		...
Establishment	5,968	
Tools and Plant	149	
Total Deposits—Contribution ...		1,94,264
Inter-Village Road Funds	1,75,628	
K.G.F.—Depreciation Funds	93,591	
Chamarajasagara Depreciation Funds	28,431	
Advance for layout of extensions ...	558	
Excavating and opening of hikkals	567	
Total ...		...
Total Debt Heads ...		32,56,255

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure of the City, Town and Minor Municipalities in the State.

Serial No.	Name of Municipality	Opening balance on 1st July 1947	Receipts during 1946-47	Receipts during 1947-48	Total for 1947-48	Expenditure during 1946-47	Expenditure during 1947-48	Closing balance on 30th June 1948
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Bangalore City Municipality	15,26,832	50,33,196	45,14,947	60,42,779	42,79,206	50,32,483	10,10,295
2	Mysore City Municipality	5,77,330	21,65,748	14,64,501	20,41,831	16,57,773	18,56,012	1,86,819
3	Davangere City Municipality	11,277	7,52,342	6,37,419	6,48,696	7,75,163	6,25,827	22,868
4	Town and Minor Municipalities in Bangalore (Rural)	1,09,114	5,93,071	6,48,081	7,57,195	6,20,426	6,35,705	1,21,490
5	Bangalore District (Urban)	62,477	77,312	11,863	88,174	21,173	34,574	39,766
6	Kolar do do	1,80,386	4,65,480	5,04,272	6,84,659	4,09,013	4,94,483	1,90,176
7	Tumkur do do	3,54,390	8,51,125	2,59,126	9,13,516	6,28,660	5,43,815	3,69,701
8	Mysore do do	1,70,823	4,46,292	5,29,909	7,60,732	4,94,167	5,43,410	2,17,322
9	Mandya do do	78,295	5,35,647	2,66,344	3,44,639	3,28,287	3,07,134	37,505
10	Hassan do do	1,42,397	5,26,166	6,22,141	7,64,538	4,97,520	5,62,196	2,02,342
11	Shimoga do do	1,83,175	7,13,738	6,90,165	8,73,340	6,96,826	6,87,525	1,85,815
12	Chikmagalur do do	2,08,161	3,71,031	3,52,797	5,60,958	3,45,088	4,06,328	1,54,630
13	Chitaldrug do do	97,471	4,64,818	3,24,915	4,12,386	4,41,715	3,48,112	64,274

APPENDIX

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Number of offences		
			Balance from past year	Committed during the present year	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.				
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offence ...	1	...	1
	120—B ...	Cognizable criminal conspiracy ...	...	...	...
	Class I—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.				
2	131 to 136 and 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy	...	...	...
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to coin	1	...	1
4	255 to 263-A	Offences relating to stamps ...	...	...	...
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes	1	2	3
6	469-A to 489-D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes	...	1	1
7	212 to 216, 216-A ...	Harbouring an offender	...	1	1
8	224, 225, 225-B and 226...	Other offences against public justice ...	17	43	60
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159...	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	99	394	493
10	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier ...	2	2	4
		Total ...	121	443	564
	Class II—Serious Offences against Person.				
11	302, 303, 396... ...	Murder	74	144	218
12	307	Attempts at murder	13	17	30
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	10	22	32
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband	3	5	8
		Attempt	...	...	...
15	377	Unnatural offences	...	1	1
		Attempt	...	...	...
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	12	22	34
17	305, 306, and 309 ...	Attempt at and abetment of suicide ...	16	42	58
18	329, 331, 333, 325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	57	127	184
		Attempt	...	...	...
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	3	9	12
		Attempt	...	...	...
20	327, 330, 332, 324 ...	Hurt	209	528	737
		Attempt	...	...	...
21	363 to 369 and 372, 373 and 371.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves ...	49	73	122
22	344 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion ...	2	1	3
22(a)	353, 332 ...	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from duty.	46	76	122
23	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to women or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	52	65	117
24	304-A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	53	49	102
		Total ...	599	1,151	1,780
		Carried over ...	...	...	...

IV.

of, number of persons arrested and awaiting trial during the year 1947-48.

Number of cases disposed of during the past year	Number of cases disposed of during the present year	Number of persons apprehended and appeared	Number of persons convicted	Number of persons sentenced								Number of persons acquitted or discharged	Number of persons confined being insane
				Imprisonment		Imprisonment and fine		Fine only	Whipping	Released under 562, Cr. P. C.	Total		
				Simple	Rigorous	Simple	Rigorous						
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	16-A	17	18	19
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	1	...	1	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	48	62	25	2	23	...	...	...	...	...	25	16	...
114	310	3,320	384	157	130	21	36	36	...	4	384	1,547	..
1	2	2	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
150	364	3,385	410	159	153	21	37	36	...	4	410	1,568	...
125	114	281	33	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	33	153	...
10	9	23	5	1	4	..	...	...	...	...	5	6	...
12	21	25	16	2	13	...	...	1	...	...	16	15	...
5	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	19	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...
30	43	25	17	5	4	...	...	...	...	8	17	6	...
119	106	216	31	...	18	4	2	6	...	1	31	144	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	6	4	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
367	428	997	45	6	17	...	...	21	...	1	45	588	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54	75	53	14	1	8	...	2	...	...	3	14	39	...
4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
57	74	140	25	...	15	...	...	6	...	4	25	90	...
87	72	89	12	...	4	...	1	7	...	...	12	63	...
103	50	31	12	1	...	...	...	11	...	...	12	24	...
1,003	1,023	1,894	214	17	119	4	5	52	...	17	214	1,141	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Number of persons died during or before trial	Terms of	
				Under one month	From 1 to 2 months
			20	21	22
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.				
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offence ...	...	...	...
	120—B ...	Cognizable criminal conspiracy ...	...	...	..
	Class I—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.				
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy	...	...	...
3	231 to 254 ...	Offences relating to coin	...	...	...
4	255 to 263-A ...	Offences relating to stamps ...	...	...	...
5	467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes	...	...	...
6	469-A to 489-D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes	...	...	...
7	212 to 216, 216-A ...	Harbouring an offender	...	...	...
8	224, 225, 225-B and 226	Other offences against public justice ...	1	1	8
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159...	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	...	134	69
10	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier ...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1	135	77
	Class II—Serious Offences against Person.				
11	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder	7	..	...
12	307	Attempts at murder	...	...	...
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	...	...	2
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband	...	...	...
		Attempt	...	...	...
15	377	Unnatural offences	...	...	...
		Attempt	...	...	...
16	317 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	...	1	...
17	305, 306 and 309 ...	Attempt at and abetment of suicide ...	2	2	1
18	329, 331, 333, 325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	1	13	4
		Attempt	...	...	...
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	...	...	...
		Attempt	...	...	...
20	327, 330, 332, 324 ...	Hurt	1	12	8
		Attempt	...	...	...
21	363 to 369 and 372, 373, and 371.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves ...	...	1	1
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion ...	...	...	...
22(a)	353, 332	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from duty	...	9	2
23	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to women or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine ...	...	...	3
24	304-A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	...	...	...
		Total ...	11	38	21
		Carried over ...	...	...	...

IV—*contd.*

of, number of persons arrested and awaiting trial during the year 1947–48.

imprisonment										
From 2 to 3 months	From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years	From 2 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Above 5 years	Transportation	Capital punishment	Awaiting trial	Remarks
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
3	13	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	8	
55	53	28	1	...	4	...	...	...	1,073	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
58	66	29	1	...	4	...	...	...	1,084	
...	2	3	8	4	...	3	12	1	193	
...	1	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	19	
2	2	...	1	2	5	1	...	...	7	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	
3	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	108	
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	
...	..	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	3	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	457	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	2	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	36	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	79	
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	
11	21	6	14	10	7	4	12	1	1,002	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

APPENDIX

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Number of offence		
			Balance from past year	Committed during the present year	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Brought forward ...	...	...	...
		Class III—Serious Offences against person and property or against property only.			
25	395, 397, 398, 399 and 402	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	14	38	52
26	392, 393, 394, 397 and 398	Robbery	50	91	141
27	270, 281, 282, 430, to 433 and 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	28	134	162
		Attempt	...	...	...
28	428 and 429 ...	Michief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	25	50	75
		Attempt	...	...	...
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, and 457 to 460.	Lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	1,177	2,153	3,335
29(a)	(a)	Attempt	12	15	27
30	311, 400 and 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	...	...
		Total ...	1,306	2,486	3,792
		Class IV—Minor offences against Person.			
31	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	26	78	104
32	336 and 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ...	74	87	161
33	374 ...	Compulsory labour	...	...	...
		Total ...	100	165	265
		Class V—Minor offences against property.			
34	379 to 382 ...	Theft ... Of cattle ...	265	546	811
		Attempt ...	...	...	...
		Ordinary ...	1,560	3,912	5, 72
		Attempt ...	...	...	...
35	406 to 409 ...	Criminal breach of trust ...	171	305	77
		Attempt	...	...	...
36	411 to 414 ...	Receiving stolen property ...	6	8	14
37	419 to 420 ...	Cheating	98	111	209
		Attempt	...	...	...
38	447, 448, 455 and 456 ...	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking.	82	180	262
		Attempt	...	...	...
39	461 and 42 ...	Breaking closed receptacles ...	13	23	36
		Attempt	...	...	...
		Total ...	2,195	5,086	7,231
		Total of Class I to V ...	...	...	...
		Class VI—Other offences not specified above.			
40	295 to 297 ...	Offences against Religion ...	6	8	14
41	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 34, Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances	42	72	114
		41. A. Army Act	11	95	106
		,, B. C. T. Act	79	125	204
		,, C. Security Sections ...	61	130	191
		,, D. Miscellaneous	92	386	472
42	... ...	*Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	1,013	15,271	16,284
42(a)	(a)	D. I. R.	1,434	2,922	4,356
		Total ...	2,738	19,009	21,747

IV—*contd.*

of, number of persons arrested and awaiting trial during the year 1947-48.

Number of cases disposed of during the past year	Number of cases disposed of during the present year	Number of persons apprehended and appeared	Number of persons convicted	Number of persons sentenced								Number of persons acquitted or discharged	Number of persons confined being insane
				Imprisonment		Imprisonment and fine		Fine only	Whipping	Released under 562, Cr. P. C.	Total		
				Simple	Rigorous	Simple	Rigorous						
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	16A	17	18	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	20	162	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	55	...
65	77	121	19	...	14	...	3	2	...	...	19	63	...
56	93	191	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	7	79	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38	45	53	15	...	6	...	...	9	...	3	18	25	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,080	1,881	1,039	510	36	412	1	1	17	...	43	510	381	...
33	16	9	3	...	2	..	...	...	...	1	3	4	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,295	2,132	1,575	559	36	443	1	4	28	...	47	559	607	...
55	62	175	18	5	2	...	...	6	...	...	13	83	...
134	109	63	20	...	1	1	2	16	...	...	20	35	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
189	171	283	33	5	3	1	2	22	...	...	33	118	...
557	432	511	222	11	144	...	16	21	...	30	222	247	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,004	3,229	2,652	1,410	141	958	16	17	109	...	169	1,410	800	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
273	230	175	58	4	44	...	1	3	...	6	58	45	...
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...
15	10	11	6	...	5	...	...	...	...	1	6	4	...
86	107	73	26	4	16	...	...	3	...	3	26	55	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
167	163	379	18	1	7	...	3	7	...	...	18	288	...
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	21	6	7	...	6	...	...	...	...	1	7	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,135	4,192	3,807	1,747	161	1,180	16	37	143	...	210	1,747	1,441	...
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	8	5	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	...
241	80	43	22	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	22	21	...
68	68	77	49	...	1	...	...	48	...	...	49	10	...
111	142	82	78	5	71	...	...	2	...	...	78	7	...
109	120	395	67	11	45	...	2	6	...	3	67	217	...
309	355	306	91	18	22	...	...	45	..	6	91	105	...
16,356	15,190	17,441	15,615	...	...	...	...	15,615	...	...	15,615	635	...
3,752	3,664	5,820	4,298	233	1,114	39	11	2,901	...	...	4,298	1,686	...
20,960	19,627	24,169	20,221	267	1,258	39	14	18,639	...	9	20,221	2,683	...
29,732	27,859	35,068	23,184	645	3,151	82	99	18,920	...	287	23,184	7,558	...

APPENDIX

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed

Serial Number	Law	Offence	Number of persons died during or before trial	Terms of: Under one month	Terms of: From 1 to 2 months
			20	21	22
		Brought forward ...	...	...	...
		Class III—Serious Offences against person and property or against property only.			
25	395, 397, 398, 399 and 402	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	...	...	...
26	392, 393, 394, 397 and 398	Robbery	...	3	...
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433 and 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	...	...	...
		Attempt	...	...	...
28	428 and 429 ..	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	1	5	1
		Attempt	...	...	...
29	449 to 452, 454, 455 and 457 to 460.	Lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	7	87	59
29(a)	(a)	Attempt	...	...	...
30	311, 400 and 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	...	...
		Total ...	8	95	60
		Class IV—Minor offences against person.			
31	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	...	1	5
32	336 and 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ...	...	...	...
33	374 ...	Compulsory labour	..	...	...
		Total ...	...	1	5
		Class V—Minor offences against property.			
34	379 to 382 ...	Theft ... Of cattle ...	3	46	54
		Attempt ...	...	...	...
		Ordinary ...	6	319	256
		Attempt ...	...	...	...
35	406 to 409 ...	Criminal breach of trust	...	8	18
		Attempt	...	...	...
36	411 to 414 ...	Receiving stolen property	...	1	...
37	419 to 420 ...	Cheating	1	...	4
		Attempt	...	1	3
38	447, 448, 455, and 456 ...	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking, house-trespass or house breaking.	...	...	...
		Attempt	...	...	...
39	461 and 42 ...	Breaking closed receptacles	...	4	1
		Attempt	...	...	...
		Total ...	10	379	336
		Total of Class I to V ...	...	...	...
		Class VI—Other offences not specified above.			
40	295 to 297 ...	Offences against Religion	...	...	...
41	209, 277, 279, 280, 283 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 34, Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances	...	...	...
		41. A. Army Act	...	...	1
		,, B. C. T. Act	...	19	19
		,, C. Security Section	...	...	4
		,, D. Miscellaneous	...	16	14
42	....	*Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	...	...	...
42(a)	(a)	D. I. R.	4	104	267
		Total ...	4	139	305
		Grand Total ...	43	787	804

IV.—*concld.*

of, number of persons arrested and awaiting trial during the year 1947-48.

imprisonment							Transportation	Capital punishment	Awaiting trial	Remarks
From 2 to 3 months	From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years	From 2 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Above 5 years				
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	130	
1	9	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	53	
6	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	50	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	
56	154	41	45	7	1	...	...	...	401	
1		...	...	...	...	...	...	..	7	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
66	164	43	48	7	1	...	...	..	638	
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82	
3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	
...	...	...	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110	
33	30	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	213	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
198	237	65	47	4	5	1	...	...	982	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10	9	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	130	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	
2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	
2	2	9	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	193	
3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
249	284	81	54	5	5	1	...	...	1,577	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	
23	12	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	
18	7	24	4	1	...	...	...	...	378	
9	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,355	
615	193	211	...	...	...	...	...	...	776	
665	212	240	11	1	...	...	...	...	2,746	
1,052	749	399	128	23	17	5	12	1	7,157	

APPENDIX V—(CIVIL).

Civil Work—Nature and value of Civil Suits filed and disposed of in the several Civil Courts in the Mysore State during the year 1947-48.

Tribunals	Opening balance		Filed or received by transfer		Re-filed and remanded		Total		Disposed of during 1946-47		Closing balance	
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Munsiffs' Courts ...	7,774	7,662	15,979	15,502	881	390	24,634	24,054	16,972	16,705	7,662	7,349
Courts Subordinate of the Judges ...	1,328	1,146	3,839	4,117	150	189	5,317	5,452	4,171	4,137	1,146	1,315
District Courts ...	163	168	131	136	12	16	306	320	138	117	168	203
Grand Total ...	9,625	8,976	19,949	19,755	1,043	1,095	30,257	29,826	21,281	20,959	8,976	8,867

APPENDIX V—(CIVIL)—*concld.*

Tribunals	Suits filed during the present year											Suits disposed of during the present year					
	Value	Suits regarding landed property	Suits regarding money transactions	Suits for other rights	Number of suits under Rs. 100	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and below Rs. 1,000	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and below Rs. 5,000	Number of suits above Rs. 5,000	Number of suits, the value of which cannot be estimated in money	*Ex parte*	Admitted and compromised	Struck off the file	Otherwise disposed of	Value	Average duration
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	Rs. a. p.														Rs. a. p.	
Munsiffs' Courts ...	37,55,062 5 0	2,879	11,258	1,365	6,752	5,933	1,178	635	...	1,004	5,606	3,854	333	6,912	33,62,798 4 6	284·06
Courts Subordinate of the Judges ...	23,17,725 8 1	152	3,800	165	2,016	1,551	2	387	123	38	1,794	1,071	66	1,206	16,94,105 8 0	196·5
District Courts ...	31,45,778 7 11	65	61	10	2	...	2	13	111	8	7	21	6	83	22,21,167 2 10	412·1
Grand Total ...	92,18,566 5 0	3,096	15,119	1,540	8,770	7,484	1,182	1,035	234	1,050	7,407	4,946	405	8,201	71,78,070 11 1	

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure on account of Registration in the Mysore State during the year 1947-48.

Description	Past year			Present year			Remarks
	Number of deeds	Value of property	Fees realised	Number of deeds	Value of property	Fees realised	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Mortgages	90,848	3,87,66,935 12 0	2,33,318 13 0	80,160	3,38,99,541 13 4	2,11,895 5 0	
Sales	1,19,190	6,53,41,104 12 0	3,47,440 12 9	1,14,120	5,90,33,956 11 5	3,32,712 8 0	
Wills	1,247	10,23,950 1 2	7,101 10 0	1,334	17,46,290 7 1	7,530 6 0	
Money Bonds	448	2,39,951 2 0	1,104 6 0	412	3,03,290 6 4	1,259 0 0	
Miscellaneous	24,310	1,78,00,141 6 7	83,245 3 0	22,078	1,52,73,517 6 1	86,675 1 6	
Miscellaneous Receipts as per B. Return.	...	...	59,058 13 9	...	...	55,288 4 0	
Total ...	2,36,043	12,31,72,083 1 9	7,31,269 10 6	2,18,104	11,03,06,409 12 3	7,04,860 9 0	
Total expenditure ...	...	.....	2,86,933 2 9	...	.....	3,30,627 13 11	
Net profit ...	...	.....	4,44,336 7 9	...	.....	3,74,232 11 1	

APPENDIX VII.

Agricultural Stock in the Mysore State during the year 1947-48 (as per Census of 1945).

District	Year	Cattle			Buffaloes			Sheep	Goats	Horses and Ponies	Young stock
		Bullocks	Cows	Young stock	Males	Females	Young stock				
Bangalore ...	1946-47	1,60,371	3,31,008	1,77 333	2,927	77,047	39,477	2,42,286	2,41,489	2,707	870
Kolar ...		1,70,866	1,89,866	1,12,358	4,518	59,603	34,089	4,00,505	2,34,656	1,243	693
Tumkur ...		1,95,569	2,28,245	1,29,137	6,857	58,353	36,429	6,04,314	2,64,538	1,089	463
Mysore ..		2,20,567	2,36,813	1,20,289	2,797	66,124	24,753	1,53,477	1,30,151	1,255	550
Mandya ...		1,10,100	1,37,805	61,701	2,156	59,838	29,144	2,84,021	1,16,459	701	432
Hassan ...		1,61,678	2,12,440	1,12,399	2,922	57,261	27,421	1,90,505	97,390	1,010	526
Shimoga ..		1,71,649	1,42,515	1,01,310	12,321	68,442	32,488	20,086	38,150	611	269
Chikmagalur ...		1,07,144	98,999	64,971	7,010	31,514	14,684	55,564	30,231	216	107
Chitaldrug ...		1,66,940	1,08,565	67 526	4,820	82,324	43,558	3,14,299	1,35,591	1,279	555
Total ...		14,64,884	16,86,256	9,41,024	46,328	5,60,680	2,82,042	22,65,057	1,20,810	10,111	4,465

District	Year	Mules and Donkeys	Camels	Ploughs		Carts	Sugarcane Crushers		Oil engines with pumps for irrigation purposes	Electric pumps for tube wells	Tractors
				Wooden	Iron		Worked by power	Worked by bullocks			
Bangalore ...	1946-47	9,279	1	1,20,787	14,002	39,874	132	1,103	26	204	24
Kolar ...		8,357	1	1,02,331	3,967	33,854	78	1,244	18	98	2
Tumkur ...		7,065	1	1,25,646	1,436	31,360	1	467	33	11	...
Mysore ...		2,018	2	1,16,382	3,783	40,005	60	475	22	9	13
Mandya ...		3,804	...	92,167	6,249	17,720	13	316	9	7	44
Hassan ...		1,409	...	96,461	893	18,560	26	325	8	2	10
Shimoga ...		799	...	7,200	2,586	29,709	103	1,588	4	8	...
Chikmagalur ...		837	7	50,477	1,735	11,788	23	105	6	4	19
Chitaldrug ...		3,979	12	65,782	3,717	25,817	8	434	22	17	
Total ...		37,547	24	8,42,036	38,368	2,48,687	444	6,057	148	360	

APPENDIX

Statement showing particulars of Educational Institutions

Number of Institutions		Institutions	Number on rolls	
Past year (46—47)	Present year (47—48)		1946-47	1947-48
		A.—PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.		
		(i) *University Education.*		
13	13	Arts and Inter Colleges for Men	6,713	7,958
3	3	Arts and Inter Colleges for Women ...	781	867
1	1	Professional Colleges—Teaching... ...	40	48
1	2	Engineering College	837	7,046
1	1	Medical College	192	216
1	1	Agricultural College	39	81
5	5	Oriental Colleges	556	564
25	26	Total ...	9,158	10,780
		(ii) *Secondary Education.*		
92	107	High Schools for Boys	24,564	29,144
20	20	High Schools for Girls	3,001	3,592
478	518	Middle Schools for Boys	75,201	82,456
92	99	Middle Schools for Girls	14,553	15,304
682	744	Total ...	1,17,319	1,30,496
		(iii) *Primary Education New Type Middle Schools (including Upper Primary Schools).*		
366	413	N. T. M. S. for Boys	45,797	52,578
60	58	Do Girls	7,517	7,800
426	471	Total ...	53,314	60,378
		(iv) *Lower Primary Schools.*		
8,026	8,340	Lower Primary Schools for Boys ...	3,84,554	4,14,980
453	474	Lower Primary Schools for Girls ...	42,540	44,198
8,479	8,814	Total ...	4,27,094	4,59,178
		(v) *Special Education.*		
5	6	Training Schools for Men	537	613
3	3	Training Schools for Women	151	158
15	16	Industrial Schools	1,750	1,840
4	5	Agricultural Schools	97	125
27	31	Commercial Schools	1,745	2,052
87	82	Sanskrit Schools	2,431	2,080
2	2	School for Handicapped	125	114
1	1	Engineering School	402	531
1	1	Medical School	235	256
29	32	Nursery Schools	1,620	1,674
85	105	Other Schools	2,460	3,171
259	284	Total ...	11,553	12,614
...	145	Schools in Civil Area, Bangalore ...	...	25,258
9,871	10,484	Total of all Public institutions and direct expenditure.	6,18,438	6,98,704
		B.—PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.		
578	602	General	10,014	10,001
		Total indirect expenditure ...	...	...
10,449	11,086	Grand total ...	6,28,452	7,08,705

VIII

maintained in Mysore State for the year 1947-48.

Average daily attendance		Expenditure from					
1946-47	1947-48	State Funds	Local Funds	Municipal Funds	Fees	All other sources	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
6,132	7,378	7,24,952	...	...	6,00,289	63,011	13,88,252
728	799	1,03,696	...	...	31,040	1,111	1,35,847
40	45	32,100	...	...	755	15	32,870
586	1,030	94,782	...	...	93,292	3,408	1,91,482
180	210	1,23,539	...	...	27,711	875	1,52,125
34	81	67,679	...	...	2,926	...	70,605
421	460	87,080	9,820	...	75	21,122	1,18,097
8,121	10,003	12,33,828	9,820	...	7,56,088	89,542	20,89,278
22,926	25,115	6,92,443	26,166	1,20,653	5,53,829	60,260	14,53,351
2,738	3,029	1,86,833	...	...	20,221	73,326	2,80,380
61,996	64,717	15,67,637	50	745	49,250	...	16,17,682
12,221	12,360	3,17,139	...	200	17,531	24,264	3,59,134
99,881	105,221	27,64,052	26,216	1,21,598	6,40,831	1,57,850	37,10,547
34,337	37,946	} Included under Primary Schools.					
5,563	5,940						
39,900	43,886	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,74,504	3,07,568	65,20,663	...	...	...	...	65,20,663
32,456	32,700	12,97,601	...	...	...	...	12,97,601
3,06,960	3,40,268	78,18,264	...	...	...	...	78,18,264
474	532	1,79,826	...	...	...	...	1,79,826
134	143	43,351	...	...	...	...	43,351
1,382	1,593	2,23,057	...	1,200	63,417	15,283	3,02,957
73	116	Included under College					
1,580	1,758	9,540	...	...	47,338	26,498	83,376
1,998	1,670	15,869	...	300	...	...	16,169
91	71	Included under other Schools, infra					
379	501	} Included under Colleges					
218	243						
1,203	1,201	Included under Primary Education					
2,422	2,401	52,713		...	..	141	52,854
9,954	10,229	5,24,356	...	1,500	1,10,755	41,922	6,78,533
...	21,682	Grants included under State funds.		1,943	4,37,908	2,29,380	6,69,231
4,66,722	5,31,289	1,23,40,500	86,083	1,25,041	19,45,582	5,18,,694	1,49,65,853
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
...	...	48,96,136	7,98,122	...	4,13,114	4,24,062	65,31,434
4,66,722	5,31,289	1,72,36,636	8,34,158	1,25,041	23,58,696	9,42,756	2,14,97,287

APPENDIX IX.

Demand, Collections and Balance Statement of Incometax Supertax, Corporationtax and excess Profits tax of the Civil Station for 1947-48.

Heads	Arrears outstanding on the date of retrocession that is on 26th July 1947	Demand made from the date of retrocession to 30th June 1948	Total demand fallen due for collection	Collection made from the date of retrocession to 30th June 1948	Arrears on 1st July 1948
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Income-tax ...	22,07,718 11 0	47,[illegible],155 7 0	69,03,874 2 0	45,5,9678 2 0	23,44,196 0 0
Super-tax ...	82,600 7 0	1,97,878 0 0	2,80,478 7 0	1,88,754 6 0	91,724 1 0
Corporation tax ...	7,331 3 0	16,58,547 13 0	16,65,879 0 0	16,61,195 3 0	4,683 13 0
E. P. T. ...	4,72,863 14 0	7,09,559 0 0	11,82,422 14 0	7,15,726 14 0	4,66,695 15 8
Total—(include surcharge)...	32,41,425 12 0	73,46,397 2 0	1,05,87,822 14 0	76,18,501 1 4	29,69,321 12 8
Surcharge ...	4,74,911 9 0	80,256 14 0	5,55,163 7 0	4,93,146 8 0	62,021 15 0

COLLECTIONS.

	Rs. a. p.
	76,18,501 1 4
Collections from local bodies	1,46,399 4 9
Penalty	632 0 0
Interest under Section 18.A.6 of Indian Income-tax Act ...	3,898 12 0
Miscellaneous	165 9 0
Total Collections	77,69,596 11 1
Less refunds granted	25,46,709 12 0
Net Collections from Civil Station	52,22,886 15 1

	Rs. a. p.	
Includes amount of tax reserved for United Kingdom Double Tax Relief ...	22,32,520 14 0	
Includes amount of tax reserved for United Kingdom Double E. P. T. relief ...	3,91,538 0 0	
The balance outstanding on 1st July 1948 under Income-tax and Excess Profits Tax ...	1,11,675 2 0	and
	75,157 15 8	respectively.

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